CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 124 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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These desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	TONS.	ARR.	Depart.
*Yamagata Maru	K. Ogawa	3,807	17th May	30th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Moroi	3,938	30th May	14th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	12th June	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoeiya	3817.	10th June	17th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Tokao Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
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Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSELLES.

All Passengers are required to be n in possession of pasports.

Date,	Steamers.	Tons.
27th May	NALDERA †	15,825
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	A STEAMER	
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,480
29th ,,	DALIDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

* NALDERA Terminates voyage at Plymouth
MALWA
NARKUNDA: Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train icaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st. June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975
27th July	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 10th June	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jun.	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MORCA	10,911
20th Jun.	NAIDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Karachi and P.Gulf
26th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
28th ,,	VASNA ..	Busrah direct
31st ,,	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

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Telephone No. 1230.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.

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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	... 48,000,000 $ 00	£10,[illegible]
Paid up Capital	... 24,000,000 $ 00	£ 5,3[illegible]
Reserve Fund	... 24,900,000 $ 00	£25,5[illegible]

(At Par of Exchange)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Verd) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

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Manager.

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Speedy settlement of claims.

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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Complete protection in Emergency.

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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

[illegible] APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property [illegible] Oil Mill known as "The Koh[illegible] Mill" with the Machinery at Parel Road, Chinchpokli.

[illegible] 1921.

Parmanand [illegible] vs. Allarakhia

Under [illegible] Messrs. Madhavji and Co. [illegible] Mortgagee, Parmanand J[illegible] pursuance of the directions [illegible] Consent Decree made [illegible] the 12th day of July [illegible] and Co. will, on FRIDAY [illegible] sell by Public Auction [illegible] on the premises the following [illegible]

All that [illegible] of Foras land or ground together with the [illegible] messuage, tenements and dwelling houses and the bungalow and the mill standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Chinchpokli, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,604 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. [illegible] New No. A/1456 and New Survey No. [illegible]3619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7489 (1) Street No. 21 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of late Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbhai Alibhai, on or towards the West by Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamshedji [illegible]bhoy subject to the provisions of the agreement dated the day of 1922, and made between Nanabhaie Hormusji Moos, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the first part, the said Parmanand Jadavji Modi of the second part, and the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the third part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STUDS, SERGE, PLATES, BRASS GOODS, BASINS, BATH TUB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

[illegible] crates milking machine.
One case Boots.
2 Bales Veraval Cotton (slightly damaged by salt water.)
5 parcels collar studs.
5 bales blue serge each containing 12 to 13 pieces, 54 inches, 550 to 600 yards in each bale.
100 cases tin plates, 70 lbs.
2 cases brass goods (card frames, handles, rings).
7 crates enamel basins one lot buckets.

On account of Insurance Offices:—
1 big bath tub.

On account and risk of Messers Abbas and Co., of Dhanji Street Parsi Gully.
29 Bales account paper.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate one lot Gold and Silver ornaments watches etc. Empty Gunny Bags, cloth etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
One 15-20 H. P. Brisco Motor Car 4 Cylinder in good running order.
One stud Baker Motor Car seven seater four sylinder 30-36 H. P. in excellent running order.

Property of European Gentleman.

One handsome strong Iron Grey C. B. Gelding by Samurai. T. B. A. Dam by Genoa Arab, height 15-3½. A splendid charge could turn a good showy stepper in harness.

By order of N. H. Moss Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas v/s. Morarji).

One Oak Land Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater in good condition.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Essuf Mansion, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, silverware, very rich plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room blackwood suite, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, Silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano by F. Hunelt and Sohu Stuttgart Germany, suitable for Indian climate, single and double bedsteads, mirror almrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English ice boxes with refrigerator, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Birley, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-wame, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.

The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq.

Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition.

One 15-20 H. P. "Fiat Landaulett," Motor Car in excellent condition and good running order.

One very old Italian full toned violoncello specially selected by the late professor Mori Director of the Royal Opera House.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GUNNY BAGS (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agent to the Controller of Contracts Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd June sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at E. Shed Mazagon Grain Depot the following.

About 12369 Empty Gunny Bags of different sizes. (Slightly Damaged by Fire).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th May, 1922.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & CO,
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES Bombay, [illegible] Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Ga[illegible]

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company pays all [illegible] expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays [illegible] at maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS [illegible] SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS KIRPALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOSSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager. Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 1[illegible], Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM
BOMBAY.

Beg to announce to the Public that they will hold a Special Auction on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1922, at 10 a.m. where a grand selection of furniture and carpets will be sold. Any one desiring to have any article included in this Auction should send same in at once to the Manager.

E3832

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on this day FRIDAY, the 26th and to-morrow the SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day at the above address the following parcels and luggage consisting of trinkets, 16 cases of mill machinery, machinery, bale of sarees, Thans of Nansukh, gold clubs, planks, wooden tubes, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelware, old umbrellas, ghee, glass bangles, harmoniums, iron sieves, brushes, galvanized iron buckets, English and Indian medicines, cask of aniline dye, baskets of caps, haberdashery, seeds, baggings, cotton and manilla ropes, old shoes and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 12 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Trikamji Jivandas.

10 Teak Squares about 12 Tons.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 117 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

This day Friday the 26th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by public auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.

About 75 Tons Moulmein Teak Squares. 7/14 ft. and above 12 ft.

And also

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. SHAW WALLACE & CO., AND ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SETH HAJI ESMAIL HAJI NOORMAHAMED CHANDIA.

40 First class Teak Squares about 22 Tons. Marked M. S.

132 First class Teak squares about 20½ Tons Marked S. H.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. [illegible]

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Jewellary advertised for Sale on Thursday, the 25th instant by order of Shah Khengar Valchand the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mancherjee Kekhushru Hira Manek the mortgagor will be held on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMONDS, ORNAMENTS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.

On Wednesday the 31st May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramanek:—

7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankavati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of sorts and sizes.

The above will be on view on TUESDAY.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctieneers

Bombay, 26th May, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pakalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaija
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden.
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agents.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs .... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ...... One anna.

Post card .... Half anna.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout India to sell our mild and fragrant high class SWADESHI cigarettes. Terms most liberal. Apply personally THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 14, Hill Road, Bandra.
A R3807

WANTED—An honest and competent LEDGER CLERK to work at Nagpur. Apply Box No. 8101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3840

WANTED—A Good CHEMIST. Apply with testimonials to:—THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A C13156

WANTED—A competent LEDGER CLERK, having experience in Attorneys office. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road.
A R3633

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 750 p.m. to a first class man. Apply to:—DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R13155

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT HINDU CLERK. Apply to Messrs. PURSHOTAM DWARKADAS New Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
A R3771

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Female Dispensary, Tatta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to undersigned before 15th June, 1922. HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM, President, Tatta Municipality.
A C13148

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras.
A C12902

WANTED.—A Gujrathi knowing GRADUATE, preferably with History and Economics for the Robertson High School Burhanpure Central Provinces pay 80-5-175. Applications be sent before the 5th of June, 1922 to B. N. PANDE. Offg Secretary, Municipal Committee. Burhanpur 18th May, 1922.
A C13132

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED For the Central Hindu Collegiate Girls' School. (1). LADY PRINCIPAL, B.A., trained or B.A. with experience, on 175-15-250. (2). LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER, Inter, on 75-10-150. Provident fund benefits. Apply before the 15th. June to The Head Master, Central Hindu School Benares City.
A C13153

WANTED.—A FOREMAN for large Boiler House containing B. and W. Boilers, mechanical stokers, Coal Handling Plant, etc., to carry out all repairs and maintenance work. Must be able to efficiently handle large staff of men. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3764

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable ANGLO-INDIAN able to impart lessons in Commercial Subjects and (b) an efficient Professor of Shorthand. Book-Keeping etc. (preferably a B. Com.) Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box No. 8062 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3727

WANTED—A TRAINED SCHOOL MISTRESS to take charge of the European Railway School, Fatehgarh from 10th July, 1922. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. rising to Rs. 125, unfurnished quarters will be provided and rent will be charged at Rs. 10 per cent of salary. Free Railway pass will be given to Fatehgarh for the journey on this Railway on joining. Apply with copies of testimonials to H. F. DORAN, Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Fatehgarh.
A C13151

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced ACCOUNTANT wants an ENGAGEMENT in good concern. Can take independent charge of Account Department and prepare B/Sheets. Excellent reference. Apply Box No. 8100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3836

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND DAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND. 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO LET.—Top floor of a Bungalow at Santa Cruz (West). Rent Rs. 80. Apply sharp to Box No. 8098, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3830

OFFICES TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Ground floor and third floor. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R3796

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposits Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

REQUIRED FLAT of 3 to 4 rooms at Colaba, Fort, or Marine Lines Rent Rs. 200. Write J. Post Box 40 G. P. O., Bombay.
D R3802

LONAVLA KHANDALA.—Wanted a small self continued COTTAGE in June, Bombay Suberbs near sea would suit. A, Box No. 8099, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3834

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL,
NAINI TAL. U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor. Telegrams "COMFORTS", Naini Tal
C13001

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden, Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2), BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111), "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW. Valuable furniture, Piano with pianola, large wardrobes by Roberts and Lazerus, etc., etc., property of Mrs. Robinson, at Bandra Hill, next to Mount Mary's Church, sale on SUNDAY, the 28th May, BENNETT & CO.
H R3844

ON VIEW.—Very valuable furniture by Roberts, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs Benjamins Cabinet, etc., property of M. J. Jiles, Esq., at Gymkhana Chambers, Fort. Sale on MONDAY, the 29th May, BENNETT & Co.
R3445

ON VIEW.—Very valuable furniture, etc., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, property of T. W. Dowding, Esq., Sale on SATURDAY, the 27th May. BENNETT & CO.
H R3843

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TADPATRIS of every size, on hire or for sale, also same can be made to order. Apply CHAPSI BHANJI TADPATRIVALA, Shak Gally, Mandvi. Post No. 3.
N R3799

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—25 different unused Austrian Republic, containing latest issues 4 as. 25 diff. unused Germany containing latest issues 6 as. Write for interesting new lists of packets etc. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD. Allahabad.
L R13177

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—giong cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE.—SPARE PARTS for Ford Cars, worth about Rs. 12,000 State offers. Box No. 8086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
K R3801

FOR SALE.—One latest type DYEING AND BLEACHING PLANT, complete. Capable of treating five tons of cloth per day. Apply for particulars and price to Madhubhai Mills Ahmedabad.
K C13127

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13106

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3626

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3837

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Book-keeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R376

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED on mortgage the sum or sums of about Rs. 50,000 for a period of one Year by a Limited Company of Engineers, Founders and Machinery Manufacturers in Central India. Share in profit besides interest. Apply Box. No. 8077 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R3766

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER, No. 10. (F. Cap) latest model in perfect working order. Nearest offer Rs. 225 only. Enquire at A. C. BANERJEE, 71, Shivlal Motilal Building, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
T R3831

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir.
R12997

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13040

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HEREBY we give Public Notice that NAGJI GHELABHAI, the working partner of this firm, has severed his connection with this firm from the 18th May, 1922, and that he is no longer interested in or concerned with the business of this firm as from that date.

MANHARLAL & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
R3816

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, Andheri, offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a Market on the site of the existing Market at Andheri. Designs must be accompanied by detailed estimates of cost not to exceed Rs. 24,000. Designs with estimates must be sent to the Chairman, Palli Hill, Bandra, before the 31st July, 1922. Further particulars can be obtained by interview with the Chairman at the above address.

H. FLEMING.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.
C13174

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. G. T. MODY, D. O. (Oxon.) M.B.; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, has REMOVED his Consultation Rooms to BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.

Telephone 6094.

Consulting Hours 3 to 6 p.m.
R3804

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD—A jewellers and curios shop with the furniture contained therein at Colaba Causeway. Meet or write to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
46, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C13145

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Physics and Assistant to the Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, for the College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Science, a Master of Science or a Master of Arts, having a special knowledge in Phycics and practical experience in teaching work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 150-10-200 efficiency bar 10-250. The starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. The first year will be on probation. Confirmation will depend on good and satisfactory work.

Working hours are six to seven hours daily on working week days (four hours on Saturdays). The duties consist of Instructions to the College and Workshop Classes in Practical and Experimental Physics and Elementary Technical Electricity.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 5th June 1922.

C. GRAHAM SMITH,
For Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 23rd May, 1922.
C13181

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FORD MOTORISTS.

OFFERED VERY CHEAP about 250 vehicles as under:—

Ford Cars (Landaulette body) Rs. 2,500-0-0. Each.

Ford Touring Cars Rs. 1,950-0-0 Each.

Ford 2 Seated Cars, Rs. 2,200-0-0 Each.

The above are fitted with BRAND NEW ENGLISH BODIES and delivered free of charge with wire or wooden wheels according to purchasers choice.

Two 83 Models Overland

One with wire wheels, Rs. 4,000-0-0 Each.

Other with wooden wheels Rs. 3,500-0-0, Each.

Three wire wheeled HUP Mobile Model, Rs. 4,000 Each.

One 8 Cylinder Cadlic, Rs. 8,500. Each.

All of the above vehicles are thoroughly overhauled under European management looking just like a new one, made in perfect running order and delivered complete in every way. The above prices are Ex. our workshops at Rawalpindi.

Ford Chessis, 800 lbs Vans and Ford Rail Tractors are also for sale at very moderate prices.

Ford second hand accessories supplied from stock at very cheap rates.

To effect clearances sale Dunlop Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres are offered at half of the original list prices.

For further particulars apply to THE EAST AND WEST CO-OPERATION COMPANY,

Telegraphic address—"Coperation". RAWALPINDI.
C12996

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of STORES AND MATERIALS, required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1923, as set out in the undermentioned schedules, will be received by the SECRETARY at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, up to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1922.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc. Pipes and Pipe Fittings. Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.

SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc. Oils and Paints.

SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.

SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Tramway Depot samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., except on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200/- in cash only (Cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender as Earnest Money.

Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and must not be enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted. Any Earnest Money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his tender.

STAMP.—Tenders must be stamped with Government of India Special Adhesive Stamp of one rupee before they are submitted to the Company.

C. N. MOBERLY.
Managing Engineer.

Tramway Building,
Bombay, 19th May, 1922.
C13157

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND OF PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of June, 1922, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, if any to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company at 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1922.

NADIRSHA H. E. SUKHIA,
DINSHAW D. SHROFF.
Liquidators.
R3841

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of PRITAMLAL MUKUNDRAM MEHTA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, - Money-lender, widower. .... Deceased.

1. JASWANTRAI GHANSHYANRAI MEHTA, (2) SURAJPRASAD KEVALRAM MEHTA, (3) THAKORLAL BHAVANIPRASAD MEHTA, 4. KESHAVLAL SADASHIV and (5) MAHAIPATRAM VIJAYANAND all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing respectively at Ghatkoper, Dadar, Walkeshwar Road, Sandhurst Road and Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased. .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 12th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys
C13183

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES PERSIAN CARPETS., & 35 Bales skins, damaged by fire AND WATER LANDED EX. S. S. "WARORA" (UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE-

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Agents the B. I. S. N. Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1922, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse Alexanddra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed on account of the concerned the following goods:—

F. D. F. 35 Bales Skins.
Nil 6 Bales Persian Carpets.
Capt. A. V. Hammond 1 Bale Persian Carpets.

A deposit of 50 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE
CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side-board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., AT LONAVLA.

Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esq., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Mrs. J. Holland, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lonavla, in the Y. W. C. A. Bungalow, near Mr. Marazban's Bungalow, the household furniture, crockery, glassware, clothings, etc., etc., of the above deceased.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of the properties of the late Dr. A. Chiesa, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture of the late Dr. A. Chiesa:—

Billiard table, book case, cupboards, chest of drawers, sofas, hat stand, marble figure, in chest, carved table and chair, tent, gun case, tables, chairs, carpenter's tools, pictures, glassware, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE. No. 3455.

One Week only

Commencing SATURDAY, May 27th at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m

The William Fox Super-Production

Featuring

Theda Bara
AS
Cleopatra
IN
"THE REIGN OF THE CAESARS"

—POPULAR PRICES—

Under Public Patronage,

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE
will Stage at
Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay,
on

Saty, 27th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.(S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAH TWAKANKSHA.
Sunday, 28th, May, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Second Week

A Pathe Serial

JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot

Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.

See it!........................Follow it!

Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th, Danger Ahead.
" 6th, A Nest of Knaves.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Thousands have seen it and Thousands are Eager to see it FOR THOSE WHO MISSED!

WE ARE REPEATING

TONI-GHT AND THIS WEEK

The Greatest Indian film ever produced

VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP

Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus,

LIFE

The Greatest and the Dearest asset of Mankind,
What does the "Scientific" GERMAN Brain say about "Life"
LIFE, A GAMING TABLE,
Why? How?
See our this week's "GERMAN" super drama.

"AT THE GAMING TABLE OF LIFE"

A Splendid Society drama in five reels,
Mind—It is "GERMAN"
If you miss it, you miss something SPLENDID.
Also our Serial sensational
"THE WHIRLWIND"
with
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Episodes 8th, 9th. 4 parts.
A SPECIAL SELECT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Alexandra Cinema.
Belasis Road, BYCULLA.
TO-NIGHT
The world's most beautiful warren Kerrigan Man
IN
The Turn of a Card.
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-night at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
A STIRRING PICTURE OF THE GREAT WHITE NORTH
"BAREE: son of KAZAN
featuring
NELL SHIPMAN AND THE WORLD'S WONDER DOG.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
FUN FRIDAY
A Complete Comedy Bill Including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"ROMANCE & DYNAMITE"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A Special Hot Whether Tonic
FUN FRIDAY
Including the World's Greatest Comedians.

THE EMPRESS
TO-MORROW SAT. 27th May.
THERE'S A HURRICANE COMING
It's
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
PLEASE NOTE:—That this Serial which feature CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and it is absolutely PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

The Last Chance To-day to see An Unique Universal Photo-drama
"WANTED AT HEADQUARTERS"
It is not an Army or a War Drama, but is a delightful society story, featuring the pretty star
EVANOVEK
The programme includes a 2-Reel Universal Comedy
"ON ACCOUNT"
and also the latest Universal Internationa Magazine.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)
Commencing To-Morrow a special Film for the Id festival
A delightful Universal Drama with an enchanting Story and splendid scenery.
"Sirens of the Sea"
Featuring the popular Stars Louise Lovely, Carmel Myers and Jack Mullal

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 24th.

		Bales,
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp		—
" " Sales of East India		Nil
" " Import		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—		
Mid Americans Spot		11 94
Egyptan F. G. F. Sakels		18 75
New York, 11 a.m.	July	19 94
(As known in Liverpool at	Oct.	19 88
closing time.)	Jan.	19 66
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	19 74
	Oct.	19 37

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 77
June	—
July	11 53
Aug	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 26
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	..
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24th.

Months.	To-day's price,
May	11 69
June	11 57
July	11 52
August	11 44
September	11 34
Oct.	11 27
November	11 19
December	11 11
January	11 06
February	11 00
March	10 94
April	11 89

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 24th,

Months,	To-day's price.
May	17 75
June	17 80
July	17 85
Aug.	17 90
Sept.	18 15
Oct.	18 35
Nov.	18 40
Dec.	18 45
Jan.	18 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continant	..
Futures at New York July	20 05
" " " Oct.	19 90
" " " Dec.	19 83
" " " Jan.	19 72
Spot Cotton at New York	21 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 00
Futures at New York July	19 83
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 45
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 24th.

Future at New York	July	20 27
	Oct.	20 04
	Dec.	19 99
	Jan	19 84

Liverpool, May 24th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May	11 69
	July	11 52
	Oct.	11 27
	Jan.	11 06

London, May 24th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	4/13/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 23rd.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 7/8
" " 2 months hence	36 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian and China selling. Closed steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Sellers	54/6
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. May-June Value	64
Australian 62 lbs. May Buyers	57

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

P. & O. Banking Corporation	—
Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	£ 14 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Quoted	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£ 19 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£ 17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—Dull.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Value	£ 9 3/16
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 3/4
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Paid Dull	£ 19 1 4
Tons:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69
Govt. Securities 3 %	58
7 % Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July.	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe May Sellers	7 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	2/

Tone:—Flat.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16 18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/3
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	18 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19 4 1/2

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

May 25.

To-day Reuter reported 22 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 525½ and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 518 on selling by Offices. Again touching Rs. 520 remained Rs. 518½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 519¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 518¾ and going down to Rs. 514½ closed at Rs. 517¼. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 446 and went down till Rs. 438 on Offices selling. It then advanced to Rs. 440 on scattered buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 435. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was quoted Rs. 371 nominal.

To-day's settlement rates are as follow:—F. G. M. G. Broach April-May Rs. 525 and F. G. M. G. Oomra May Rs. 435 and F. G. M. G. Bengal May Rs. 370.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady feeling and there was a fairly good demand from Japan Shippers. About 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold on Tuesday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 25th

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	517 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	368
Fine Oomra	July	435
Southerns	July/August	495

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	521
Fully Good Bengal	July	376
Fine Oomra's	July	439
Southerns	July/August	501

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	390	370	350
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	450	435	420	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	485	470	455	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2	470	455	440	—
M. G. Broach.	—	521	511	501
Southerns	525	515	505	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd May 1922.

Cotton	22552	Bales.
Wheat	30581	Cwts.
Linseed	28866	"
Rape, etc.	2951	"
Gingelly seed	1689	"
Poppyseed	580	"
Groundnuts	3728	"
Castorseed	3598	"
Rice	23230	"
Myrabollams	2729	"
Cottonseed	20477	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2979	"
Juwar	2080	"
Masur	43	"
Barley	1445	"
Bajra	2042	"
Coal	715	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 25.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-4.
Bars gold forward, 27-3-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27.
Bars silver ready, 95-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 95-9.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 13/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 316.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 338.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 328.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 163.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 158.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 203.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 347.
London gold ready, sh. 93-4.
London silver ready, d. 36-8.
London silver forward, d. 36-8.
Tone of Silver—Weak—American and China sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4-45.
French Exchange, Frcs 49.10.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.30.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.10.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 86.60.
German Exchange, Mrks 1300.
Prague Exchange, Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan, 86-8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99-14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100-8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 115, Central 36, Tata Bank 17 and Eastern 89.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2600, Alliance 305, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 85, Bombay Cotton 1150, Bombay Dyeing 1525, Bradbury 1180, Century 815, Central India 4940, Colaba Land 2280, Cooria 270, Crescent 567-8, Currimbhoy 1715, David 1675, Edward Sassoon 530, Elphinstone 155, Fazulbhoy 1435, Gokak 232-8, Indian Bleaching 200 xd, Indore-Malwa 642-8, Jamshed 500 xd, Kastoorchand 1000, Kohinoor 3575, Madhowji 530, Meyer Sassoon 320, Morarji 6525, New Great 800, New City 670, Pabani 940, Pearls 1132-8, Phoenix 930, Planet 367-8, Shapurji 371-4, Simplex 915, Standard 2300 n, Swadeshi 5335, Tata Mill 1090 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 535, Bombay-Burma 530, Bombay-Burma N I 150 pr, Bt Burma Pet 10-8, Bombay Tramway 122-8 xd, Bombay Flour 1450, Bombay Steam 230, Burdi Cement 41-8, Indian Cement 280 xd, Katni ord 287-8, Katni def 1275, New India 18, Tata Iron ord 58-12, Tata Iron def 212-8, Tata Iron N ord 53-12, Tata Iron N def 185, Tata Hydro 842-8, Tata Oil 45, cindia 6-8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 25th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
Yen Demand	829
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	
Japan	162 1/2
Singapore	179

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 25th—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	6	0	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0	16	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0	—	—	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	—	—	
Teelseed Black	70	0	0	—	—	
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	15	0	0
Groundnuts	76	0	0	—	—	
Jawa	—	—	—	—	—	
Mowraseed	8	8	0	—	—	
Barley	43	0	0	—	—	
Castorseed	55	0	0	—	—	
Cotton Seeds Read	37	8	0	5	9	0
Forward				Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept				16	0	0

LOAD LINE CERTIFICATES.

The British and Japanese Governments have decided that henceforward British load line certificates will be recognised in Japanese Ports and Japanese load line certificates will be recognised in British Ports. Under Section 85 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act this agreement is automatically binding on the Indian Government and the necessary orders have been issued to give effect to it.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay May 24th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fehr in		29.691
Temperature of Air	degree S	87.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79 7
Dew Point	"	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	5.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	92.9
Minimum do do do	"	83.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.SW.WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	164

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
F	26	11 20 11 13a	28 3 26 10	26	4 44 5 19a	15 6 18 5
S	27	0 4a 11 49a	28 9 27 1	27	5 21 5 58a	15 6 18 2
S	28	0 41a	29 1	28	5 58 6 39a	14 8 18 2
M	29	0 28 1 20a	27 1 29 1	29	6 35 7 18a	14 9 18 3
Tu	30	1 9 2 1a	26 10 28 9	30	7 18 8 1a	15 1 18 6
W	31	1 54 2 46a	26 5 28 4	31	7 58 8 52a	15 9 18 9
Th	J'ne 1	10 58 10 35a	27 6 26 6	J'ne 1	4 6 4 36a	16 3 18 3

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on May 25th on Demand Loans on Government Paper remained unchanged at 7 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

A strom of moderate intensity crossed the Burma coast between Rangoon and Moulmein yesterday evening. Damp wind are flowing into North-west India and thunder showers are setting in. Rainfall has ben nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, East Punjab, Rajputana and West of Central Pro. Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Rangoon four, Moulmein and Mymensingh one and a half, Panchmarhi, Hoshangabad Jaipur a quarter, Mount Abu, Calicut a half-Cochin one, Tungoo a half, Diamond Island three quarters.

Forecast:—Some extension is Central Burma, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the May 25th 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Most stations report the occurrence of duststorms and Hissar has had 0 11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and at Hissar. Ambala and Rawalpindi humidity is in defect. Day temperature was generally higher than usual. Night temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi but below it at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and in the east of the division humidity is in defect. Night temperature was above normal at Allahabad but below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been several dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana and Mount Abu and Jaipur report 1.17 and 0.29 of rain respectively. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu, Jodhpur and Jaipur and in defect at Bikaner. Night temperature fell considerably and was below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Central India West humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.32 of rain and duststorms have occurred in the north of the division. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and Raipur and in excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Night temperature was below normal at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Aurangabad where there has been a duststorm humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar but over the rest of the Peninsula no precipitation has occurred. There have been several duststorms in the Punjab, Rajputana and surrounding districts and a few falls of rain have occurred in the south-east Punjab, Rajputana and the north Central Provinces. Mount Abu received 1.17. Day temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and night temperatures were below it in Rajputana. The sea is rough at Karachi and moderate at Colombo, Trivandrum and Dwaraka.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and a few are probable in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th May 1922.

The monsoon is active on the south Burma coast and a storm may be forming in the Gulf of Martaban. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma and Malabar and local rain in Assam, Coorg and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in the west of the United Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Victoria Point one and a half; Tavoy four; Mergui two; Moulmein three-quarters; Rangoon one; Diamond Island two; Bassein, Dhubri, Shillong, Darjeeling a half; Mainpuri a quarter; Manglore one and a half; and Cuddapah a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 24th	91.1	78.8	58	..	11.97	+1.21
Jask	97.8	83.5	54	..	5.72	+1.60
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. 24th	107.5	91.2	16	..	1.98	—1.94
PUNJAB—						
Multan	118.0	84.6	41	—	1.88	—0.10
Rawalpindi	106.9	78.1	27	..	12.09	+0.5
Lahore	109.6	75.7	42	..	1.66	—2.8
Hissar	110.8	73.2	56	0.11	1.34	—1.36
Ambala	109.6	79.8	29	—	2.79	—3.71
Delhi	106.0	80.0	48	—	0.85	—3.05
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	110.9	80.6	47	..	0.90	—1.52
Mainpuri	109.3	83.3	48	—	1.05	—2.02
Jhansi	113.2	79.2	44	0.04	1.36	—0.78
Cawnpore	108.6	84.	34	..	2 86	—0.19
Allahabad	111.5	89.9	23	—	1.58	—1.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.3	0.	29	—	2.60	+1.25
Karachi	89 0	81.8	84	—	1.49	—0.21
Ajmer	104.6	69.0	52	0 05	0.13	—1.81
Jaipur	108.5	69.7	64	0.29	0.57	—1.54
Kotah	110.0	7.6	33	..	0.06	—1.78
Mount Abu	85.	62.2	77	1.17	1.44	—0.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.5	79.1	76	—	0	—0.60
Dwarka	87.7	81.9	82	—	0	—0.84
Veraval	85.9	82.5	83	—	0.04	—0.47
Rajkot	106.0	78.5	68	—	0	—0.62
Bhavnagar Para	107.6	80.	57	—	0	—0.68
Surat	91.4	82.2	68	—	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad	107.2	81.5	65	—	0	—0.56
Deesa	107.9	79.0	57	—	0	—0.67
Neemuch	100.1	79.6	88	—	0.48	—0.79
Indore	102.5	78.1	81	—	0.36	—0.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	106.2	78.9	39	0.03	2.41	—1.08
Saugor	107.2	80.3	36	0.04	2.05	—0.74
Hosangabad	105.1	74.2	56	0.32	3.12	+0.84
Khandwa	105.0	79.6	61	..	3.29	+0.70
Akola	106.9	81.6	50	—	2.33	+0.01
Amracti	107.0	85.1	40	—	0.52	—2.06
Nagpur	108.6	86.1	18	—	0.69	—2.93
Chanda	109.7	82.4	35	—	1.36	—2.57
Raipur	107.1	86.1	22	—	1.33	—2.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.9	82.6	79	..	0	—0.83
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.6	78	..	1.50	+0.39
Marmugoa	90.8	81.6	87	—	2.95	+0.55
Karwar	91.3	81.6	91	..	5.99	+2.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.4	75.0	55	..	1.95	+0.36
Ahmednagar	99.7	70.0	62	—	3.08	+0.93
Poona	94.9	72.1	71	—	3.76	+1.55
Sholapur	104.9	74.9	68	..	7.89	+5.15
Bijapur	93.7	71.3	78	..	?	?
Belgaum	91.4	68.8	78	—	8.58	+3.21
Aurangabad	101.9	72.7	77	..	3.60	+0.35
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.6	81.3	58	—	3.66	+0.64
Hyderabad	103.4	77.8	67	—	7.16	+3.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	78.1	87	0 05	11.55	+3 52
Calicut	88.5	75.6	89	0.61	15.18	—0.63
Cochin	84.6	76.7	80	1 00	31 39	+7.02
Colombo	88.0	77 6	79	0.08	42.21	—5.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108.6	85.1	42	—	4.20	—4.32
Bellary	100.1	75.5	68	..	6.34	+0.40
Cuddapah	102.7	80.8	53.	..	4.47	—2.35
Madras	96.3	81.4	43	—	9.90	—12.37
Bangalore	90.1	70.5	76	..	9.74	+1.28
Coimbatore	91.0	73.8	73	..	12.12	+2.69
Trichinopoly	101.1	79 8	65	—	12.40	—1.37
Negapatam	99.9	81.1	55	—	14.22	—18.21

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.

S S Walton Hall, Rowlands, Glasgow.
S S Brocktown, Bruce, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

May 25.

S S Madura, Cave, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Gondia for Rangoon.
Steamer Naldera for London.

S S Walton Hall:—The Hull Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons, Captain W. Rowland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Brocktown:—The steamer Brocktown, 4,708 tons, Captain T Bruce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Madura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 5,464 tons, Captain S G Cave, sailed yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

IMPORT.

May 25.

S S Silk Worth from New Port, Agents S S Homefield from Hamburg, Agents B I Sirl & Co. Ltd:—6773 coal. S N Co Ltd:—226 bags broken tiles; 355 packages tiles; 1915 crate tiles; 107 case tiles; 4 case chemicals; 116 drum magnesium chloride; 1 cask glassware; 156 case window glass; 2 case locks; 150 case beer; 100 case brandy; 5 casks brandy; 111 case gin; 250 case dutch spirits; 171 case wine; 10 case oil; 41 bales paper; 116 bales printing paper; 15 bales wrapping paper; 10 cask colour; 31 case colour; 10 case washing blue; 10 case cheese, 1000 bags loaf sugar; 100 bale cottons; 2 case cottons; 3 case silk yarn.

S S Ariosto from Hull, Agents, James Finlay and Co:—100 barrel alum; 150 drum caustic soda; 3000 bundles m s sheets; 1526 drum linseed oil; 718 kegs paint; 2 case paint; 124 case colour; 10 cask colour; 40 cask varnish; 5 drum varnish; 45 drum turpentine subt; 12 cask coal tar pitch; 1 bale carpets.

EXPORT.

May 25.

S S China for London—246 cwt [illegible] jee; 50 cwt [illegible] mustard seed J D Adenwala; cwt [illegible] J D Adenwala; 50 bales hemp V Vishnoo.

S S China for Middlesbro'—1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Manela for Ghent—110 bale cotton Vardhman Bros; 35 bale cotton K Visram and Co.

S S Woodfield for Hull—6,665 cwt [illegible] Ralli Bros.

S S Trevean for Hamburg—110 bale cotton T M Kaisha, 338 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 68 bale hemp S Lajee and Co; 25 cwt gum olibanum P Kooverjee and Co; 84 cwt gum arabic P Kooverjee and Co, 110 bale cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Trevean for Amsterdam—50 bale cotton V Vishnoo.

S S Trevean for London—106 cwt oilseed G Jivanlal & Co; 3 cwt cow hairs Gridlay & Co; 4 bale wool carpets Grindlay & Co; 18 [illegible] goa skin R M Kooka; 100 bale cowhides H N H Essa; 10 bale sheep skin H N H Essa.

S S Castalia for Barcelona—5 case dry casings S M H Kadarbaksh, 200 bale cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—164 bale wool Nissim; 275 bale wool F F Campbell and Co; 73 bale wool hemp V Vishnoo; 80 bale wool D Koondanmall; 14 bale wool Lyon Lord & Co; 16 bale wool C Ganshamdass; 100 bale wool V Oomersey; 33 bale wool R Kubra; 97 bale wool C Ramsarup; 475 bale cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow—2000 cwt myrabolams F F Campbell & Co.

S S Ariosto for Hull—16000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 7300 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ariosto for Dunkirk—448 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Blythmoor for Genoa—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Blythmoor for Dunkurk—20 bale cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bale cotton M Amersey & Co; 168 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 330 bale cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Anglo Chilian for Antwerp—4300 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 3999 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 95 bale hemp G Mavji.

S S Treneglos for Genoa—200 bale cotton K Visram & Co.

S S Treneglos for Dunkirk—550 bale cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Treneglos for Antwerp—220 bale cotton K H Kayani and Co; 224 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bale cotton K Visram & Co; 106 bale cotton fly K Visram & Co.

S S Treneglos for Ghent—504 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dagfred for Havre—392 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 105 bale cotton Prier-De-Saone.

S S Copo-de-Monto for Genoa—110 bale cotton G K Kaisha & Co; 50 bale cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Hungaria for Trieste—56 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hungaria for Venice—2 bale cotton Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Chakrata for Kobe—2200 bale cotton T M Kaisha; 163 bale cotton N Futehally and Co.

S S Chakrata for Moji—500 bale cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Yamagata Maru for Osaka —25 case condiments S P M Poonjiajee & Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—1000 bale cotton Y K Kaisha; 2000 bale cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 500 bale cotton R D Tata & Co; 195 bale cotton Sopher Bros; 1000 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 1000 bale cotton S J David & Co; 300 bale cotton twist S J David & Co; 106 bale cotton yarn I David & Co; 100 bale cotton Vurdhman Bros; 500 bale cotton twist C Bomanjee & Co; 200 bale cotton twist Currimbhoy & Co; 200 bale cotton yarn R D Tata & Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe—1200 bale cotton T M Kaisha; 800 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 400 bale cotton Ozn-Bufin & Co; 200 bale cotton G Karanjia Ltd; 300 bale cotton G Dossa & Co; 300 bale cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka—300 bale cotton T M Kaisha.

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HARBOURING N. C. O'S. A CRIME.

◆

EVICTION FROM HOME.

A CASE FROM SANTAL PARGANAS.

A Patna correspondent sends us the records of a case in which entertaining a non-co-operator is regarded as an offence punishable with eviction from house and land possessed by the so-called offender. The Santal Parganas where this happened is a district in the Province of Bihar, which is known in law as a "Non-Regulated" district and is inhabited largely, as the name indicates, by Santals an aborginal tribe of people. Mothia mentioned in the record means a handful of rice or other grain which every householder in this Province is asked to and does gladly set apart every day for Congress expenses and that is collected from house to house by the Congress workers.

Here is an order passed on 20th March, 1922, by the self-Divisional officer of Rajmahal District, Santal Parganas:—

Kirtan Rakhit is absent. He was the former Choudhry of Borio Bazar; and was suspended by me in October, 1921, for not reporting the activities of the Non-cooperation in Borio Bazar. Since then it has been reported to me repeatedly that he is one of the leaders of the Non-cooperators. I called on him to show cause on 21st February, 1922, against eviction. He appeared late in the afternoon, and was told to appear on the 28th February, but did not appear. On that day his youngest son Upendra Rakhit was convicted under S. 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

I came to Borio on the 17th and Kirtan has disappeared from the village. He was called on to appear to-day, but has not come. The notice was served on his son Surendra, as Kirtan was said to be away from home at Bamangawan, 10 miles away.

THE CHARGES.

The charges against Kiran Rakhit are the following:—

(1) He has taken a leading part in harbouring Non-cooperating Moulvis and Pandits and others.

(1) This is supported by the Forester of Borio, (2) Ram Rekha Bhagat (3) and innumerable ryots of the Bazar, and (4) Ram Paraganait.

Kirtan Rakhit appears at this stage at 3-15 p.m. He can give no evidence in his own favour.

For Kirtan (1) Rakhal Laha says that Kirtan's 4 sons are violent volunteers and Non-co-operators, and constantly receive outsiders and agitators in their houses.

Ganesh Dutta says the same thing. The sons were volunteers, and not Kirtan himself.

It is thus admitted that Kirtan Rakhit's four sons are violent Non-cooperators. It is useless for Kirtan to say he was helpless in the matter. His sons are all living separately, it is true, but all in separate portions of the same building, which is recorded in the name of Kirtan Rakhit himself.

A man like this, holding such a responsible position, as the Choudhry of a first class Damin Bazar,—who cannot control his sons, is a most dangerous and undesirable man to have in the Damin.

(2) One of his sons, Upendra is in jail for 6 months, under Sec. 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Another, Radha Raman is awaiting trial.

(3) Kirtan Rakhit's brother's son-in-law, Baidya Nath Dutta, of Barhait, is admittedly living in part of the house of Kirtan Rakhit in Boria Bazar. The Choudhry has allowed an outsider to live here, without permission.

(4) To-day, 20-3-22, two Non-Co-operators, Babus Banarsi Jhuljhnuwala, Pleader, and Prem Sunder Bose, of Bhagalpore, arrived at 7 or 8 a.m., in Borio Bazar. They admittedly entered the house of Kirtan Rakhit and, were received and entertained and fed there, and remained there till their departure at about 1 p.m. Kirtan was present. He does not deny any portion of this. This is a very complete proof of charge No. 1. The two Non-Co-operators were not received into any one else's house in the whole bazaar, and only Kirtan and his sons received them and entertained them. The whole of the bazaar people refused to have anything further to do with the outside agitators, but only Kirtan and his sons took them in.

"AN ABSOLUTE MENACE."

It would appear that in my opinion, to be by character and conduct an undesirable resident in the Damin-i-koh, and I submit he should be evicted from his lands and houses in the Damin, under Clause 2 (g) of the Damin Bazar Pottah by order of the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division. A man like this is an absolute menace and danger in the Damin.

Submitted to Deputy Commissioner.—(Sd.) P. M. Robertson, S.D.O., Camp Bori.

There is also another charge. There is a Durga than in the village. It is a pacca building, with a compound. When I arrived at Borio on the 17th March, at 9 a.m. I went to the Durgathan, and found in the verandah, a mixed crew of volunteers, consisting of Mahomedans from Bhagalpur, Momins of Borio, and several Santals, Telis and Kumhars. The Durgathan was apparently the headquarters of the volunteers. I also found preparations for erecting another house in the compound several wooden posts had been put into the ground, and the wood work for the roof was being prepared, and some thatching grass was also deposited. The bazar people Hindu unanimously say that the management of the Durgathan is in the hands of Kirtan Rakhit, (as bazar Choudhry) and his brothers. The presence of the volunteers in the Durgathan and the fact that a new building was being erected in the compound, without any attempt by Kirtan Rakhit to stop these doings, clearly show that Kirtan Rakhit was one of the ringleaders of the Non-Cooperation movement in Borio Bazar.

When I arrived here on the 17th there was a state of lawlessness. Up to the day before, Muthia collections were being made everywhere, in the Bazaar and in Santali and Paharia villages; and volunteers were all over the place. I found some of the Muthia rice. Khesari etc., in the Durgathan.

It is my considered opinion that Kirtan Rakhit was one of the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement in the Damin Bazar of Borio. I have had many reports about him, and have satisfied myself of their truth during my present visit.

Submitted to Dy. Commissioner.—(sd) P. M. Robertson, S. D. O. Camp Borio.

No. 1927 dated 31-3-22.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

31-3-22. Submitted to the Commissioner.

There is a clear case that Kirtan Rakhit is by character and conduct an undesirable resident of the Damin. In addition to the facts given by the SD.O. I myself enquired into this man's conduct when at Borio in the course of my weather tour. This was just after the man had been suspended from the office of Bazar Choudhry and I was fully satisfied that he had been suspended with a sufficient warning, but Kirtan's conduct has gone from bad to worse and he made himself leader of what very nearly developed into a state of rebellion in Borio. Further leniensy would be most dangerous. The peace of the Damin requires the eviction of Kirtan Rakhit and his family and I strongly recommend that the Commissioner may be pleased to pass an order of eviction under Clause 2 (g) of the Damin Bazar Patta.—(Sd.) A. C. Davies Dy. Commissioner.

No. 1237 J dated 4-4-22.

THE ORDER.

3-4-22. I am satisfied from the reports of the S.D.O. Rajmahal and the Deputy Commissioner that Kirtan Rakhit is an undesirable resident in the Damin-i-koh and order that he be evicted under clause 2 (g) of the Damin Badar Patta.—(Sd.) B. C. Sen, Commissioner.

2390 dated 17-4-22.

15-4-22. Forwarded to the S.D.O. of Rajmahal.—(Sd). A. C. Davies Dy. Commissioner.

LORD R. CECIL'S CHALLENGE.

◆

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK ON BUREAUCRACY.

Sir Frederick Pollock writes to the "Times":—

The following remarks on the questions raised in Lord Robert Cecil's letter are those of a citizen who is attached to no existing party but holds an effective Opposition with a definite policy necessary for the restoration of our sound and approved tradition of Parliamentary Government.

With the greater part of Lord Robert's observations I can agree though I should have liked more positive utterance on certain points, and must dissent on one matter of foreign policy. Frank support of the League of Nations appears to me as it does to him, essential. But immediate admission of Germany to the League (which her present rulers have not to my knowledge shown any sign of desiring) does not appear to me to follow or to be possible.

The first thing needful as a condition of coherent policy and sound administration is to extirpate that insidious disease of our body politic which was at its worst in 1914, the swelling of the Cabinet to a number incompatible with the equal standing of its members with real collective responsibility and with full confidential discussion. There must be no more Cabinets of 23. Ministers at the head of Departments should be allowed and expected to do their proper work without having it constantly taken out of their hands. A Parliamentary Government which needs a theatrical interference of the Prime Minister about once a month is not a competent Government; it holds out to an energetic Prime Minister the temptation of making himself like the President of the United States, whose Ministers are not colleagues but subordinates. The greater his ability, the greater and more dangerous the temptation. For obvious reasons the point of greatest danger is the Foreign Office.

On the other hand the permanent officials of departments and the staff of newly created emergency departments should not be allowed to do as they please and increase public burdens without any effectual check. Much less should multiplication of departments and officials be accepted as proof of efficiency. These things, it may be said, are details; and so they are in the same sense that lubrication and the due adjustment of working parts are essential details in an engine.

As to industrial policy the aim should be to do justice all round using the fullest and most impartial information that can be had, as opposed to hand-to-mouth compromise between conflicting and exaggerated claims. For an example of the right way to go to work, take (notwithstanding grave defects mostly due to haste) the Workmen's Compensation Act. For an example of the wrong way the Trade Disputes Act, which has done some good, but in the worst possible manner, together with much harm. But no Government will ever do much good with the greater social and economic problems, which tries to please everybody and has not the courage to risk losing votes. Life is given to Ministers, as to individual men and women, not to be hoarded, but to be spent. Better a hsort life that leaves some work worthy to be remembered than a long one saved by ignominious makeshifts.

War emergency regulations have given us a taste of State Socialism. Those who want more of it have to my mind a strange appetite. But that is what we are like to get if things go on drifting; for the Labour Party is the one formidable party outside the Coalition.

INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT WORKSHOPS.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent of a local paper (Times Engineering Supprement) last Friday stated in his letter from Mysore that the Central Industrial Workshops of the Mysore Government have successfully made new machinery such as lathes, drilling machines, rice mill machinery etc., for which a new and great demand has sprung up in that state.

Now I should like to ask what attempts have been made in similar directions by our Department of Industries which has also got a large Industrial Workshop at Poona?

This workshop was originally put up by the P. W. Department at the suggestion of Mr. Thisleton-Dyer, then a pumping engineer in the department. It proved, however, a great failure, as it made heavy losses every year owing to extraordinarily high expenses. It was placed in charge of a novice European foreman, under a European Executive Engineer and Mr. Dyer contrived to get himself appointed Superintending Engineer of the place! While there is one superintending engineer over six to seven executive engineers in one P. W. D., here in this workshop there was one superintending engineer over one executive engineer! The whole scheme, therefore, failed miserably and the Government resolved to sell this workshop and do away with it; but that meant dismissal of so many European officers and somebody suggested to transfer it to the Industry Department to make industrial experiments with!

Now, we should like to know the result. I am told the workshop is continually losing public money and is actually starving for work since our P. W. Department withdrew from it. The state of the workshop remains the same—one superintending engineer drawing Rs. 2,200 over one executive engineer drawing Rs. 1,200 and one foreman drawing Rs. 600—all Europeans—and practically no work at all! All sitting idle just now.

Now I hear that in order to justify their existence and high salaries the triple combination of these officers are going to convert it into a technological school!

A retrenchment committee is now sitting with an axe in the Secretariat and it will be a very interesting problem for them to investigate into the affairs of this workshop. Let them first enquire into the qualifications and past experience of the officers and the salaries drawn by them and I am sure they will be surprised.

My department of Public Works declined absolutely to tolerate the public scandal of three officers drawing Rs. 4,000 per month for a workshop employing a dozen fitters and a dozen turners and a handfull of other men—and I wonder how the same has been allowed to exist all these years.—Yours, etc.

A. P. W. D. OFFICER.

Bombay, 12-5-22.

"A CLERK DUPED."

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to the local news column under hte above heading in your yesterday's issue. In that it is stated that one Mr. C. Stewart made an appointment with the clerk Govind Anant Patkar at the Catholic Y. M. C. A.. (Catholic Y. M. A.) Byculla. This has created an impression that the said Mr. C. Stewart was a resident of the Catholic Y M. A. I wish to draw the attention of your readers that no such person was ever a resident of the C. Y. M. A., nor do we admit any inmates without a reliable reference as to their character and identity.

Trusting you will kindly publish the above in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.

F. X. ALPHONSO.
Secretary, Catholic Y. M. A.

Clare Road, Byculla,
24th May 1922.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

◆

(Associated Press.)

Dera Ismail Khan, May, 25.

Mr. Pears, I. C. S., Resident in Waziristan, gave evidence in camera before the Frontier Committee to-day. He strongly urged the maintenance at all costs of the existing arrangements in the administration and opposed separation as it would lead to lack of coordination, besides decrease in efficiency of defences. The evidence of a large number of local witnesses revealed the same difference of opinion as was found in other centres where the committee had examined witnesses. The Committee leaves to-morrow for Abbottabad.

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The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

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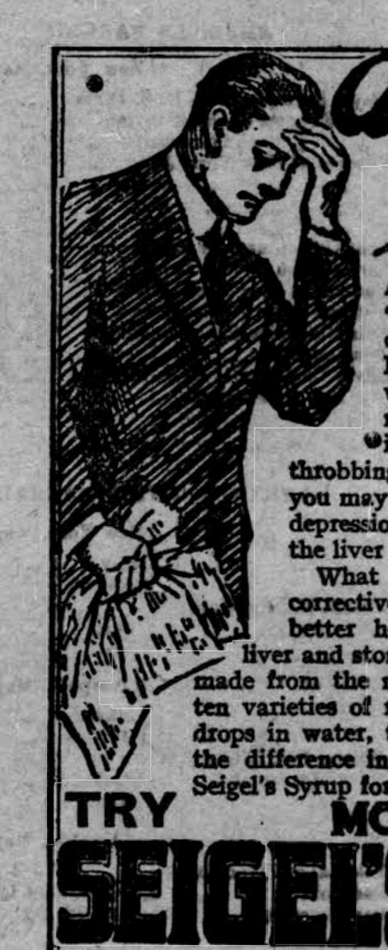

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

The s.s. "Caledonia" with outward mails of the 11th instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PYDHONI.

A public meeting will be held at Pydhoni (Nakhuda Moholla) at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) under the presidency of Sheth Chhotani. Messrs. M. Pickthall, Khatri, Bharucha, and Moulvi Mahomad Shafi will be among the speakers. The entrance to the meeting will be by tickets. The amount will go to the benefit of suffering Moplahs.

The tickets can be had from the Halai Meman Anjuman, Nakhuda Moholla.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

There will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the Mandvi Khadi Exhibition when Srijut, Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Khadilkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Liladhar Rai Sampat, Swami Sri Bhuskaranandgiriji and others will deliver speeches.

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.

To-day (Friday) being the Amavasya holiday, the Exhibition will remain open for the whole day, i.e., from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

At the Salle Francaise a lecture on "The Secret of Happiness for All" (part II) will be delivered by Prof. Louis Peltier, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F., (India) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Friday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Disturbances on the lines to Calcutta continue owing to local storms in Bengal. Telegrams are liable to delay.

NOT CONCERNED.

Mr. J. F. Williams, of 62, Berkley Place, Byculla, writes to us to say that he is not the person concerned in the false rape case reported in our issue of the 22nd instant. The name of the accused in the case was given out as "J. Williams."

REPORTED THEFTS OF JEWLLERY.

Thakoredas Bhagwandas, a cotton broker, residing at Kumbhar Tukda, locked his house at 8 p.m. on the 20th instant and went to Surat. He returned two days later when he missed jewellery valued at Rs. 1,040 from a drawer in his cupboard.

Chandulal Govindram, a jeweller, reports that one Keshowlal, whom he had employed as a stone-setter in his shop, disappeared suddenly and on examining the valuables, precious stones worth Rs. 2,350 were found missing.

Nathubai Virji, a woman residing in Kolsa Mohalla, reports that about two days ago she locked her room and went to up-country. She returned at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday last and again locking the door went across to another house for dinner. She returned an hour later when she found that the door had been forced open and jewllery collectively valued at Rs. 1,494 stolen.

ALL MAHARASTRA MULSHI CONFERENCE.

A circular issued by the Reception Committee of the All Maharashtra Mulshi Conference states that a Conference of All-Maharastra (Congress Provinces of Maharastra, Bombay, Karnatik, Berar and C. P.) will meet in Bombay on the 11th of June next to deliberate upon and decide the following questions:—

(a) What Satyagrahi means shall be employed in defence of Mulshi? (b) What shall be the limits of Satyagraha?

Members of the Provincial Congress Committees, Satyagrahis and Satyagraha suporters, as well as persons elected in public meetings for this Conference, will be delegates to the Conference. There are no fees for the delegates. Members of the Reception Committee of the Conference have to pay Rs. 5 as fees. There are two classes of Visitors' tickets Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

The place of meeting, etc., will be announced later on. Mr. C. V. Vaidya is the President and Messrs. R. H. Bhadkamkar, N. P. Agharkar D. B. Barve, and M. V. Gandhi are the Secretaries of the Reception Committee.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Living in a room on the first floor of a building in Upper Parel, every morning I get up I see a number of people crowding near the water pipe and crying out at the top of their voice "Neechavalla Bhandkaro."

It gladdened my heart not a little to read some months back the Commissioner of the Municipality pompously declaring that the reservoirs were all pretty full and there was no apprehension of any scarcity during the current year. But, Dear Mr. Editor, I challenge you to put up in one of these buildings just for a few days. The shoutings from near the pipe wake you up quite early and you see every one making wry faces, for want of water to wash with. Till about 9-30 a.m. you get precious little water and already you begin to feel that you are late for the office. Even the little water you get is so filled with dust and dirt that God alone knows what diseases it may lead to. It is a pity the Health Officer does not look into the matter. Lest there should be any misunderstanding I should add that even after this time the "flow" of water from the pipes has to be put within inverted comas.

Will the Commissioner kindly see to it that we get a small quantity of water every morning sufficient at least for our toilette purposes? In fact I am inclined to think that the water supply has become simply scandalous. When such is the conditoin prevailent on the first floor—and very often more or less the same thing happens on the ground floor itself—I leave you to immagine what would be the lot of those great persons perching on loftier floors. I wonder whether the scarcity is monopolized by Parel, and, if not, how the whole of Bombay can tolerate such a condition. But after all, can it be that the City Fathers do not know of the real state of affairs?—Yours, etc.

S. N.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 25.)

Mr. K. M. Powar, B. Ag., to act as Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture vice Mr. F. J. Master proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Secretary to Government in the Political Department vice Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ll. W. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, is granted, leave on medical certificate for five months.

License to solemnize marriages is to the Reverend Francis A. Wenyon of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Mr. J. G. Coverton, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has been granted three months and twenty days' extension of the furlough.

Engineer Lieutenant Commander E. S. Borner, R.I.M., to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Engineer Commander F. B. Phillips, R.I.M., proceeded on leave.

Mr. Anderson's appointment as temporary Inspector of Factory, Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, is extended till March 1923.

Mr. R. P. Masani from the date on which he takes over charge of the acting appointment of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to be Controller of Rents for the City of Bombay.

The following arrangements have been made during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, I.M.S., to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College.

Mr. S. K. Engineer, F.R.C., P.E., to act as Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College.

Mr. R. D. Chinoy, M.D. (Bom.), to act as Second Physician, J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Hormasji Maneckji Chavna to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Cawasji D. Dubash, deceased.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni, on relief in his appointment of Investigator in the Labour Office, Bombay, to act as District Deputy Collector, Poona.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd May:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in Gujarat, Palanpur and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS ON G. I. P. RLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Legislative Assembly at Delhi on 11th March 1922, replying to a question asked by one of the members, the Hon. Mr. Enus remarked that there is no distinction of pay between Parsees and Europeans on Railways. So far as the G. I. P. Railway is concerned, I think, Mr. Enus is not supplied with correct information.

How many of the Parsee drivers on goods passenger, and even on Mail trains are performing their duties with the same punctuality and alertness,—if not any better than their co-working Europeans and Anglo-Indians? Are they ever given the same pay as the Europeans? On the contrary, those Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who have worked under them as firemen, have been lucky enough to be their foreman and Inspectors, whereas the same Parsee drivers who have laboured for years together, have to stoop before them and say "Jo-Hookam."

In the Traffic Department, a number of Parsee guards of twenty to thirty years experience, working on Mail Passenger and Local trains, are going on their rounds year after year, to the entire satisfaction of their officers. How many of them are given the same pay as the Europeans?—not one!

Will Mr. Enus ask the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway:—

(a) How many of the Parsee staff have been promoted upto now to the same scale of pay as the Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

(b) How many are added to the number every year.

(c) And what percentage of the whole Parsee staff have been so promoted.

Some of the guards have passed A. S. M's examination as per standing order and have worked and are still working as Acting A. S. M. at important junctions, viz., Bina, Jhansi, Manmad, Igatpuri, Dhond, Poona and have proved their efficiency. Is any of them posted or will be ever posted permanently on that job?

In the Government departments a Parsee can rise to any responsible post, but on the G. I. P. Ry., a Parsee cannot be trusted with the post of an A. S. M. at a junction station, though he is capable of carring on the same duties as an acting-man.

In 1919 when the G. I. P. traffic staff appealed to the Home Board requesting the removal of racial distinctions, the following remark was passed by the late Agent, Major Hepper:—

"As regards (a) the memorialists state that their chief cause of complaint is that a distinction is made in the service rules of the Company between the two classes of employes (1) Indians and (2) Europeans and Anglo-Indian. Except in so far as the leave rules are concerned this statement is incorrect as the various schedules were revised some time ago and although we still retain classes of employes in different departments class 'A' and class 'B' etc., the distinction on grounds of nationality has been abolished.

There is nothing now to prevent the head of a department putting on Indians into the highest class which was formerly reserved for Europeans, provided he has the necessary qualifications."

(Weely notice No. 18 Vol. XIII Dated Friday 2-12-1919). The above is the "Magna Charta" granted to the Indian staff of the G. I. P. Ry. by the Agent. Is it ever acted upon in its true spirit?

The question of pay is not the only one the Parsees have to complain about, but there are other privileges enjoyed by Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are always denied to the Parsees. A European or an Anglo-Indian is granted sixty days' sick leave with full pay, where a Parsee is allowed only half-pay. Is there any difference in sickness? Can any medical man enlighten us on that point? Perhaps Europeans and Anglo-Iindans might be getting sickness of a "superior" kind!—Yours, etc.

TRUTH-TELLER.

ALL-INDIA SADHU MAHA-MANDAL.

APPEAL BY SHRI SHANKARACHARYA

An appeal to the public of India issued by the Sri Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth, says:—

A Vedantic *Mantra* (Hymn) of deep spiritual import and beauty tells us that, at the time of entering Holy Orders, a Sanyasi is called upon to renounce the whole world, including his own children (if any), not because he finds it too troublesome to support them but because of the noble feeling. "What shall we do with progeny, we to whom the whole universe has become our own progeny, nay, our own self?", It is thus clear that a Sanyasi renounces the petty cares of a restricted family, not in order to lead a worthless life of selfish ease and wasteful indolence but only in exchange, so to say, for the heavier burden of universal family.

Over against such a lofty spiritual conception of Wisdom, Love and Service, there is the deplorbale actually of present-day Indian conditions that India to-day numbers over fifty lakhs of Sadhus many of whom, however, far from realising that high ideal of Sanyas (i.e. the perfecting of themselves and the uplifting of others) lead utterly futilitarian—instead of utilitarian—lives and thus constitute, both spiritually and economically, a terrible burden to and a purposeless drain on India.

Hence has the All-India Sadhu Mahamandal been constituted, with ourselves as President and Swami Shri Jagadishwaranand Bharatiji and Mahant Shitaldasji as General and Joint Secretaries, with the object of "Organising Sadhudom so as, through its instrumentality, to bring about the propagation of Dharma and the all-round uplift of the world in general and of India in particular and thereby to enable Shdhus to fulfil the purpose of Sadhu life." Being composed of Sadhus, the institution is naturally and inevitably dependent on the moral and financial support of Grihasthas (householders) for successfully carrying on its Dharma of wise and loving service for the uplift of humanity as a whole.

SEQUEL TO A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the case of Pirojshaw H. Patel versus Emperor as published in your Thursday's issue on page nine, I am surprised to read that the Magistrate Mr. Athavle sentenced the accused (petitioner) to four month's simple imprisonment. At the time the sentence was pronounced I was present in the court so also three senior counsels of the High Court besides a few press representatives and what I heard from the bench was four months' *rigorous* imprisonment. At the time the sentence was pronounced there was a flutter in the count for a few minutes hat the sentence was unduly severe so then it could not be *simple*. I hope there is some mistake somewhere. Will the pleader for the petitioner enlighten us?—Yours, etc.

A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

S. S. "EGYPT" & SISTER RHODDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sinking of the s.s. "Egypt" in this age of civilization is, indeed, a calamity. A P. & O. ship was considered a safe floating palace in times of peace with expert crew, but we are disillusioned of this complacent belief and are faced with the fact that the world's navigation is still in its infancy and is far from being efficient. Instead of praising, in the primitive fashion, the heroism of those abroad the wretched ship, every time of a ship-wreck, if we only bothered to know what was actually wrong, as in the case of railways, and criticise the various draw-backs, short-comings, as to her age, capacity, sea-worthiness and the lifesaving appliances aboard, these disasters would become more remote and when they do occure, life would not be so cheaply lost. What is most superstitiously observed in the case of a ship-wreck is to publish broad-cast the "bow first" and the "heroism" aboard in a childish fashion and the average newspaper man and the shipping company think that they have adequately discharged their duty towards humanity both to the living and the dead. Every shipwreck precedes some gross mismanagement, and in a collision, the *fog* is not the only offender if the affair is thoroughly sifted. Even if the whole crew is lost, there is still room for investigation, but it is generally assumed that the death of the crew is a sufficient atonement for the sin leading to sinking of the ship and hundreds of lives therewith.

All the blame cannot be laid at the door of a few insignificant, illiterate Lascars, to whom I hold no brief, but the question arises from the high-sounding trumpet of heroism as to how Sister Rhodda was allowed to go down with the ship while so many gallant heroes saved their own lives? Taking it for granted that this poor Sister refused to be saved was it impossible or unbecoming of any of the so-called gallant heroes to bundle the frail sister into a life-boat? The various reports say that Sister Rhodda was not perturbed or was in uncontrollable hysterics but all unanimously state she was calm and composed and went to her watery grave praying and in a prayerful attitude. Was such a person imposible of being rescued? I am sure I will get many wonderful explanations as to why Sister Rohdda was allowed to perish while the Captain himself is saved but none will come forward and tell that such and such hero had saved her. The greatest heroism on a ship-wreck is to bury the fault responsible for the wreck with the wreck itself and quarrel with survivors if they could be made a little quarrelsome. The Lascars do not appear to be the only devils aboard to quarrel with and according to the "Westminister Gazette" further revelations are expected and we in India will know, even late, as to "who is who". In the meanwhile let us pray for the dead and for Sister Rhodda specially.—Yours, etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

TRAM FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been of late some criticism in your paper protesting against the proposal to increase the existing Bombay Tram fares, but while admitting on the one hand the grounds of opposition to the proposal in favour of the poor clerks and others, I think I am equally justified on the other hand in raising my voice against the so-called handsome dividends said to have been granted by the Tramway Company to its Shareholders. This, I would emphatically assert, is far from being correct, and I would show to your several critics that this is not so. In 1920 about this time I purchased one ordinary share to represent 5 of the New Issue of Rupee Capital floated by this Company. The Bazar Value of the old (original) ordinary share of this company of the face value of ten pounds was then quoted at about Rs. 1,400. The new Issue of ordinary shares then floated by the Company was carrying the face value of Rs. 50 each and 5 of these shares were offered to the old shareholders as equivalent to the original one ordinary share of 10 pounds. To enable the public to purchase the new shares of Rs. 50 each, the company wanted Rs. 500 for 5 of these shares and 4 coupons which were issued by the Company to the old share-holders at the rate of 1 Coupon for every ordinary share of 10 Pounds held by them. The value of these coupons as then quoted in the market varied from Rs. 130 to Rs. 160 each. To secure 5 of these new shares, I had to pay Rs. 500 plus Rs. 150 for each of the 4 coupons, i.e., equal to Rs. 1,100 in all for 5 ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each of the new issue representing one ordinary share of 10 pounds of the old issue and these I purchased at the time as I considered it to be really an advantageous investment in view of the market value then quoted of Rs. 1,400 as above stated. There is no doubt that several people must have then invested their money in this way. But alas; what has been the actual result of their investment? In 1921, Dividend was declared by the Company on these ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. on the actual face value of the shares and this year (1922) at the rate of only 10 per cent. i.e., Rs. 25 for 5 ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each for which I paid in all Rs. 1,100 in 1920. The actual percentage of dividend on my outlay is therefore hardly 2½ per cent. and the present market value of these 5 shares is about Rs. 625. I would therefore leave it to your critics and other readers to judge for themselves whether the Shareholders are all getting *handsome dividends*. In fact their position is quite to the contrary, and demands early relief. Railways have increased their fares almost by 100 per cent. as compared with pre-war time, Government, Shipping Companies, Municipalities have also increased their rates of Freight and taxation to a great extent to meet the heavily increased expenditure on account of the general increase in the cost of living with so far perhaps the Bombay Tramway Company as an exception which has not at all revised its Tram fares since its very commencement in spite of its expenditure having been abnormally increased owing to the increase in the cost of material, labour, coal, staff's wages, etc.

I would therefore suggest that when the proposed representation to revise the Tram fares comes up before the Municipal Corporation, it will be the bounden duty of the City Fathers to consider the same from all points of view as explained above and I hope they will not fail to discharge that sacred duty in the way demanded of them.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 24-5-22.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the letter of the Honorary Secretary of the clerks' union, published in your issue of the 24th instant, I am really glad to find that the Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union are protesting against the proposed increase in Tram fares, but merely passing a Resolution and having a petition of protest signed by at least 1,000 clerks of Bombay will not be sufficient. What is necessary, and what ought to be done, is that public meetings be held under the auspices of the various unions of Bombay and other associations representing clerks, wage earners, the middle classes etc., and resolutions of protest passed at such meetings are bound to have more weight as representing public opinion. I shall be very pleased to help the Union or any other body in any way as I consider that the Tramway Company have no case for any increase, and if any increase is sanctioned by the Corporation it would only mean that the Company is authorized by the Corporators to profiteer, notwithstanding the fact that such profiteering would mean a great hardship to the poor and middle classes inflicted on them by the Tramway Company unnecessarily:—Yours, etc.

DHUNJISHAW SORABJEE DALAL.

III

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Bombay Electrict Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., it was proposed by the management to raise the minimum fare from Anna 1 to 1½ annas. Now, Sir, the Tramway Coy., gives a dividend of 7 per cent on Preference Shares and 10 per cent on Ordinary shares. This fact proves that the Company is not making loss, but handsome profits. I thus see no reasonable grounds for increasing the fare except that of enriching the shareholders by unfair profiteering. The tram fares in Calcutta, Madras and Cawnpore are cheaper than in Bombay and the service is superior.

The Chairman at the General Meeting said that our fares are the lowest in the world. He was proud of the cheapness of the fares, but was he proud of the efficiency of the Tramway system? He must have noticed if he has ever travelled in the tram car, the innumerable halts it makes in addition to the halts at the stopping station and lack of proper system of starting, which makes the journey very tiresome. In return for the fare we pay, the tramway facilities are almost negligible. The number of cars is so small and the overcrowding so great, that people prefer to walk their way to office rather than get in to the tram. Indeed, if one wants to catch a tram during office hours, he must wait and wait before a blessed tram will come and then get a scolding from the boss for late attendance.

Again the system of starting is bad. The conductor spends unnecessary time in pulling the bell. Further the system of signalling at cross tram lines and juctions is unintelligent and causes much delay.

At present people prefer to walk rather than go by tram. If they find that the trams are better managed, regular and cheap and there is no overcrowding, they will more readily take advantage of the trams than they do at present and the result will be that the Company's earnings will spontaneously rise, thus demonstrating the economic law that better facilities and cheap fare lead to better profits.

I think this proposed increase in the fare is miscalculated and ill-advised. It will crush the poor and middle classes without in any way benefiting the shareholders the increase in fares will bring into play the law of *Diminishing Returns* and cause loss instead of profits. The Tramway Company is for the benefit of the people of Bombay. It is not meant for exploiting them. The public have a right to demand that their tram service shall be efficient and cheap rather than inefficient.

Even if it is absolutely necessary to increase the fares, they should be increased only for longer distances than say, four miles. Six pice may be charged for distances over four miles from point to point keeping the minimum at one anna and the basis of the charge at 3 pies per mile.

I hope you will raise your powerful voice against the proposed increase in the fares.—Yours etc,

GULABCHAND MULRAJ.

"PRISON PHILOSOPHY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now and again one reads in the Press accounts of "Prison Hardships", etc., from the pen of relatives or friends of N.C.O. prisoners. The publication of such accounts is much to be regretted, inasmuch as it betrays a lack of stamina on the part of the prisoner who certainly should know that a prison is not an hotel, and secondly the authorities derive much amusement and grim satisfaction by the ventilation of prisoners' "grievances." I, therefore, strongly appeal to all N.C.O.'s, who are fortunate in possessing friends or relatives who have "done time" in H. M.'s jails to abstain from making a public exhibition of their kith and kins' lot in prison.

It ought to comfort many and many a N.C.O. prisoner to know that there are men who have suffered hardships and pain a hundred-fold worse and bitter than known to Indian N.C.O.'s and still these men took great care not to "squeal" because they happened to fall in their opponents' hands.

I myself have spent 6 horrible months in military prison at Mosul, Bagdad and Basra, as a political prisoner and prisoner of war of the British. I have had the honour of having used even the "condemned" cell (on the threshold of the gallows) for 4 days and nights without food. I have shown what it is, to sleep at nights in bitter winter in Northern Mespot with hand-cuffs on! Nay, I have even succeeded in washing my face with iron bracelets on and finally I had the supreme pleasure of being made to march for 9 days, handcuffed, foot-sore, blistered, from Mosul to Bagdad. Such insignificant details as going hungry, being kicked now and again, abused, etc., I pass over as being too trivial to mention. I trust all patriots who aspire to see the inside of prisons will not only lay a strict injunction on their relatives to refrain from public complaints, but will endeavour to work out their "sentence" as did the Turkish prisoners of war—namely, by being joyous and serene in spite of the blackest circumstances or environments for the moment.—Yours, etc.,

MERWAN K. COORLAWALA,
Late Major,
19th Turkish Cavalry,
Mardin Division.

Hyderabad (Deccan), May 23.

JIHAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your Leader in to-day's issue of the Bomby Chronicle you say: "The Christians are ordered only to believe, whereas Muslims are commanded to believe and to *do*." Will you allow me to point out that the Catholic Church requires of her children what Islam requires of good Muslims, viz, to believe and to do. It teaches that Faith without good works is Dead. It was the "Reformation" that introduced the flabby "Faith" which dispensed with the necessity for Good Work. Of what avail would be my belief that every Indian is my brother if none of my works put that belief in practice?—Yours etc.

A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, May. 25

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A MISCONCEPTION CLEARED UP.

(From our Correspondent.)

ANAND, May 23.

The Secretary, Publicity Department of the Sixth Gujarat Political Conference to be held at Anand on the 25th and 26th instant has done well to contradict the canard circulated by busybodies to the effect that the idea of holding a Patidar Conference alongside of the Political Conference has been abandoned. The only alteration in the scheduled programme is the abandonment of the address to Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel and Vallavbhai. J. Patel on account of their unwillingness to be in the limelight for the performance of what they rightly conceive their manifest duty to the country.

The conference to deliberate on the objects and ideals of national education will be opened on the night of the 24th instant and concluded on the following evening.

The Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association has decided to convene a protest meeting during the Political Conference days to ventilate the grievances of the Indian travelling public and the business community, the interests of whom are totally disregarded by the Railway authorities.

MRS. NEHRU'S MESSAGE.

BOMBAY LADIES RESPONSE.

Under the auspices of the Cutch Lohana Swayamsevak Mandal, a public meeting of ladies was held yesterday (Thursday) afternoon in the *mandap* of the Mandvi Swadeshi Exhibition, Mandvi Road, when Mrs. B. N. Motiwalla presided in the absence of Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas. There was a fair number of ladies present on the occasion, mostly clad in foreign clothes. At the outset, an inspiring national song was sung by Mrs. R. L. Mehta.

Mrs. B. N. Motiwalla in a short speech thanked them for having asked her to preside and called upon Mrs. Surajbahen to address the meeting.

Mrs. Surajbahen, in the course of her speech, said that it was unfortunate that the ladies present on the occasion were not clad in *khaddar*. She did not understand why her sisters had not yet thought fit to wear *khaddar* and work the *charkha*. They all knew very well that at present their leaders were in jail and bearing that fact in mind, it was their bounden duty to carry on the Swadeshi propaganda to win Swarajya for their country. The fact that they had not yet given up foreign cloth, itself showed that they were still unfit for Swarajya. Though they knew full well that foreign cloth had made them slaves, it was a great pity that they had not yet taken up *khaddar*. Mahatma Gandhi had propounded the doctrine of *khaddar*, which they were in duty bound to act up to. The purpose of holding the *khadi* exhibition at Mandvi was to promote the sale of *khaddar* among the residents of Mandvi district and she hoped that her sisters would take advantage of it. They should at least now learn to boycott all foreign cloth and wear no other cloth than *khaddar*. Concluding, she appealed to the audience to make the exhibition a great success.

MRS. MAGANBAHEN MANEKCHAND.

Mrs. Maganbahen Manekchand, addressing the audience, said that her sisters should now devote their energy and time to the success of the Swadeshi campaign started by Mahatma Gandhi. Their great leaders, like Pandit Nehru and Mr. C. R. Dass, did not care for their riches and readily went to jail. When these leaders made great sacrifices for their country, was it too much for them to follow in their footsteps? She appealed to them to make the Swadeshi movement a great success, for, unless they boycotted foreign cloth, it would be fruitless to strive for Swarajya. She hoped that they would take a Swadeshi vow that day in all solemnity with a view to liberating their countrymen from the bondage of slavery.

Mrs. Sakhinabai Somji next read out a message from Mrs. Motilal Nehru (which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" two days ago) on the occasion when her son, Jaharwal Nehru, was sent to jail a second time.

Mrs. R. L. Mehta next explained to them the main purpose of holding *khadi* exhibitions in the country. So often Mahatma Gandhi appealed to them, when he was free, to wear *khaddar* and boycott foreign cloth, and yet she regretted that her sisters present at the meeting were clad in foreign cloth from top to toe. It appeared to her that the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi had not yet produced any effect on them. The reason why they had not yet given up the use of foreign cloth was that they had not yet been fully explained the object of the Swadeshi movement by men. They knew very well that about seven crores of the people of India were starving to-day because of the fact that they had the misfortune of being in the bondage of slavery. If they, therefore, worked the *charkha* incessantly, they would be able to get rid of slavery in a few years. Concluding, she said that as long as they did not wear *khaddar*, they would not be able to liberate their great leaders from jail. They had the standing and unique example of Mrs. Motilal Nehru whose able and courageous message published in the papers bore ample testimony to her self-sacrificing spirit. With those words, the speaker moved that the following resolution of message be sent to Mrs. Motilal Nehru:—

"Congratulations from women's assembly, Mandvi, Bombay. Pray God that Indian women may respond to your courageous message."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Motiwalla, in the course of her concluding speech, said that it was their religious duty to carry on the Swadeshi campaign and boycott foreign cloth. Every Indian, whether he be a cooperator or a non-cooperator, should take that day the Swadeshi vow and wear *khaddar*. She hoped that her sisters would henceforward work the *charkha* and carry out the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi. They were the main cause, she thought, of sending Mahatma Gandhi to jail and if they wanted to liberate him, they should wear *khaddar* dress.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY WEAVERS' STRIKE ENDS.

The weavers of the Globe Mill, numbering about three hundred, who had been on strike resumed work yesterday. When the engine was started in the morning some of the striker entered the premises of the mill, while the rest stood outside the gates of the mill. Later on, all the strikers resumed work unconditionally. Thus, the mill strikes in the city have now come to an end.

"The O.S.K. steamer "Burma Maru" (Homeward Bound) which left Bombay on 17th April arrived at Kobe on 24th May."

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and bound in Khaddar:—

THE CHARKA Will solve the problem of economic distress in a most natural simple, unexpensive and business like manner.

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Friday, May 26, 1922.

THE BEST WAY OUT.

There was a time in the history of the Irish Question—and that not so very long ago—when a measure of domestic Home Rule would have satisfied the Irish. That was the case at the period of Lord Carnarvon's brief Lord Lieutenantship, and probably in much more recent years. There was a time in the history of the Irish question when mere equality before the law, of Irishmen and of the "Saxon Garrison", would have been sufficient to destroy ill-feeling and make Ireland as contented in the Union with Great Britain as Scotland is. But that was two centuries ago, before the principle of "Self-Determination" was held consciously by anyone, much less erected into a world-formula and trumpeted by British statesmen. There was a time in the history of the Indian National Movement, no longer ago than Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, when the mere concession of equality of Indians with Europeans before the law might have produced a lasting settlement. There was a time in the history of the Indian Question, when a measure of domestic autonomy would have been sufficient. There is now a time when the concession of Dominion Status, without any drastic alteration in the personnel of Government, would satisfy the demands and aspirations of the people. On every former occasion, in India as in Ireland, it is the English element and its adherents which has prevented a real settlement, merely through lack of understanding and of sympathy. If Ulster had stood in with the rest of Ireland years ago there would have been no demand in Ireland for sovereign independence at the present day. In the same way, if the British in India would stand in with the rest of India now, their act would certainly secure the maintenance of the British connection with India for long years to come, and the friendship of India for England in perpetuity.

It is impossible to over-estimate the estranging psychological effect of a hostile or a grudging attitude by Englishmen in India towards the natural demands of a people at present hypersensitive and highly strung but affectionate, sincere and naturally generous; and it is impossible to over-estimate the salutary psychological effect of a generous and friendly attitude. The grudging, doled out character of the Reforms damns them in our opinion as a panacea for the ills of India which require a dose of joy and an infusion of enthusiasm for their healing. What India wants, and wants immediately, is a Government of India which will stand for India as whole-heartedly as the Government of Australia stands for Australia in the counsels of the Empire. Mr. Sastri professes to believe that India now has such a Government, but Mr. Sastri is a comfortable optimist, ever too apt to think that because all happens to be well with Mr. Sastri, all is well with India too. Making all possible allowance for the championship of Indian demands and rights by the present Government of India, we cannot say that it has stood for India in the sense that a Dominion Government stands for the people of the Dominion on the questions of the treatment of Indians in the Empire and the use of Indian troops abroad, or even on the Turkish Question on which it has of late assumed a firmer attitude; nor can it do so while it is in fact an agent of the British Government, a mere "subordinate branch of a Department" which exists not in India but in England. At any rate, it is responsible to England rather than to India, although India pays for it and the English have themselves made it a principle of politics that "he who pays the piper calls the tune."

No doubt the present demand for full Dominion Status will be granted some day; but we fear that then, as in the case of Ireland, it may be too late. The demands of India, exasperated by a long bout of repressive treatment, may long have passed the stage when mere Dominion Status for the Government of India as at present constituted could effect a settlement; and then the Government of England, after a period of atrocities such as we have seen recently in Ireland, will intervene and call a Conference and sign a Treaty in which the "rights" of Englishmen in India will be nowhere. And even that may be too late to reconcile the Indian people to the continuance of a connection which will have caused them so much absolutely needless suffering. It would be infinitely better if the British in India would apply themselves to reconciliation with the Indians now, when the demand is not for separation from the Empire nor for "turning all the English out of India" but merely for a Government which shall stand for India in the counsels of the Empire as the Government of Australia stands for Australia, and be responsible to India (including, of course, the British in India and their satellites) for all its actions. The present lull in the political arena affords a golden opportunity which may never occur again. If the British in India and the Indian nationalists could but come to an arrangement now, so as to present the Government of England with a form of Swaraj as a *fait accompli*, we believe that it would save the world much crime and misery.

THE INCHCAPE CHIMERA.

II

Lord Inchcape is a businessman of deadly astuteness and the supreme ground on which Anglo-Indians congratulate the country is that he did splendid service on the Geddes Committee. Will he wield the axe under a tropical sky, in the Estate of Empire? We think his vision of India's rights is limited and the considerations that influenced him in the reduction of £41 millions on Defence at Home are unfavourable to India. He fought for Retrenchment at Home as a patriotic businessman who saw the six-shilling income-tax eating into the vitals of the profit-taker. What inspired him was not any genius for national accountancy but the simple fact that business was languishing through heavy taxation and trade suffering. The constitution of his mind is mercantile. James Mackay went fifty years ago to Calcutta and he is one of those who by immense application have thriven on India. Starting on Rs. 250 a month he became the Napoleon of Clive Street and the greatest shipping magnate of the world. The firms whose branches flourish in India, we believe, pay their income-tax at Home. We certainly do not mean to cast any reflections on the business-genius of a man who did enormous service in the War, but we cannot disguise the fact that his interest in India is not that of an Indian or of an enlightened Englishman domiciled in the country. Separate him from his ledger, and he is a nonentity for India. Let him only so much as frown and the most patient enterprise of Indian shipping is bound to go to pieces. He is a mighty man dangerous to mortify. But if there is one single individual who more than any other did substantial injury to India by the pressure of economic heresy it is he.

In 1891, it was James Mackay that marshalled the forces of Clive Street and over-whelmed the Government in the agitation against the free coinage of silver. In frenzied zeal he created a "Sound Currency Association" and bitterly agitated against the existing stable Currency of India. There was a decline in the value of silver and consequently of the rupee, and Clive Street compelled the closing of the mints and threw the Currency of India into an ocean of token drift. They professed anxiety that Home charges were rising and that the taxable capacity of the people had been exceeded. The rise was only temporary, though the import interests suffered; the taxable capacity of Clive Street magnates was there if only they would agree to reasonable income-tax. They shouted "Tax our beer, tax our men, but don't touch our income." They carried everything before them, throwing our currency into the chaos of irretrievable drift and debasement. James Mackay was the champion and High-priest of vested interests. That currency revolution engineered by him was disastrous to India. As Sir Dinshaw Wacha has repeatedly said, the divorce of the rupee from the bullion value "depreciated it at one stroke and inflicted the greatest injury on the producers, the manufacturers and the possessors of silver." After his triumph, he receded into business obscurity and tenaciously built up his business interests in India, not a country's but a mercantile proposition. The point to be noted is that Lord Inchcape's mind is warped in Anglo-Indian advancement and outside the *busti* of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce he has never exhibited interest in India or betrayed sympathy for the people. He certainly has no patriotic concern in India. Like small investors gazing at the stature and marvel of Sir Shapurji Bharucha, petty men wonder at Lord Inchcape. He wants a record extension of railways and he bids that the profits of silver coinage be seized for it; it is done. He belongs to one side of the fabric, of which the other is the bureaucracy.

The second cause of diffidence is no less obvious. Mr. Cook said, hemming and hawing, that the Retrenchment Committee would be free to investigate questions of "policy." But can he cry halt to the mud-sports of Waziristan, or indeed do anything vital? Lord Rawlinson seems to be impelled by filial fidelity; for it was his father, Sir Henry Rawlinson, ex-ambassador at Teheran and later a valiant member of the Indian Council, who from 1855 strove to push India's boundary beyond its natural lines "with the deliberate intention of ultimately acquiring Baluchistan and Afghanistan." He was the great propagandist of the "Forward" school. The "Forward" school inspiration, unseasonably active, is a matter of policy which Lord Inchcape dare not question or disturb without the risk of a caste-crisis. What remains is the problem of the Standing Army, its size and cost. Lord Rawlinson tells us that the Indian Army is for the defence of India, but there he is a victim of latter-day charlatanism and contradicts better authority including the Government of India. According to Lord Lansdowne, the external military liabilities of India had been increased, not lessened, by the suzerainty of Britain. In one year when India was abnormally fleeced by the War Office, the Government of India sent a spirited protest the language of which will be an education to the authors of the Waziristan Mudsports. The Government lamented:—

> "Millions of money have been spent on increasing the army in India, on armaments and on fortifications to provide for the security of India not against domestic enemies or to prevent the incursions of the warlike peoples of the adjoining countries but to maintain the supremacy of British Power in the East. The scope of all those great and costly measures reaches far beyond Indian limits and the policy which dictates them is an Imperial policy. We claim therefore that in the maintenance of British forces in this country a just and even liberal view should be taken of the charges which should legitimately be made against Indian revenues."

The protest is explicit, but the War Office keeps hold like an obdurate gorilla, treating the Indian Army as its reserve and omitting to pay something for it. The joke is that the ancient cackle is to-day revived about the protection the British Navy affords to India—presumably from the greatest naval power in the world!—but alas! it is as usual ungracefully done with one eye on the Suez Canal and the other on the bread-basket.

IDLE THOUGHTS.

Every now and then we are treated to cabled reports of questions and answers in Parliament concerning the facilities and compensation accorded to British officers of the Public Services who may wish to retire because of a disinclination to serve under conditions which make Indians increasingly their colleagues or their departmental superiors. We do not know why Reuter's agency considers these reports as worthy of being telegraphed to India. We do not believe that the number of officers who have adopted so sulky an attitude is a large one. For the sake of British prestige in the East we sincerely hope that they are few. But the mere fact that there should be serving in India to-day men who are so imbued with race-antagonism as to be disinclined to work in amity and on equal terms with Indians is eloquent. We have been told to nauseation that the Indian Civil Service is the finest Service in the world. One unused to official hyperbole and soft sawder might be pardoned for imagining that the Indian Civil Service was manned by a collection of super-men each combining the altruistic virtues of a Mahatma Gandhi with the self-abnegation of an ascetic, the pure zeal of a martyr and the high sense of duty of a Casabianca. The title of the "Heaven Born" was ironically bestowed in European clubs and gymkhanas on a service whose members affected a degree of side more pronounced than the side of a Himalayan mountain, but the eulogies periodically poured upon the service by Secretaries of State for India might tempt the unwary to imagine that the Indian Civil Service was recruited directly from Heaven and that it was the sheerest sacrilege for Indian fools to seek to rush in where only angels might tread. Hence, the reflection which Reuter's agency continually urges upon us, that there are among these Rishis some whose superiority to mere Indian mortals is so emphatically pronounced that they disdain to have truck with the latter on terms of equality, suggests conclusions which are a trifle damaging to the prestige of the service. So austere and single-purposed a body of men whose only object in life has been to lead India from darkness unto light should hardly include men whose resemblance to a chorus girl plaintiff in a breach-of-promise suit has already been noticed in these columns. It comes as a decided shock when men of this high-browed and high-souled category descend from immeasurably exalted heights to lisp in terms of currency and monetary compensation like any mercenary huckster.

And for what do these immaculate souled ascetics demand *compensation* in coin of the realm? What has turned their thoughts from the high ideals of selfless sacrifice, which have presumably engrossed them, to such sordid things as rupees. The coming down to earth of some of the Heaven Born must surely have been occasioned by some ugly and immoral prospect—some terrible danger threatening the noble principles for which they stand. This is what India *might* have been thinking—if she were more gullible. But the clamour in Parliament is too raucous for India to be charitable in her thoughts. The ugly truth is too apparent. There are, it seems, members of the Indian Civil Service who object to the Indianization of their service; there are others who affect to fear that Indian Ministers and majorities in the Legislative Chambers will not deal kindly with them. As they have not the slightest excuse otherwise for this fear, we are forced to attribute it to a guilty conscience. They fear Nemesis. And those others who feel that the virgin purity of the service will be stained if more brown men are admitted to it—what can we say of them? Try as we may, we cannot reconcile this prejudice with what Secretaries of State love to call "the grand traditions of the Indian Civil Service." These traditions, as expounded in the British Parliament, suggest that the service was designed entirely on the lines of Kipling's notorious song about the "Whiteman's Burden." But this song affected to prophesy thus:—

Take up the White Man's burden
And reap his old reward
The blame of those ye better
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:—
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

So far as India is concerned the prophecy seems to have taken the wrong turning.

The Congress party love the English whom they desire to set at their ease. As for the hosts of the Congress having been humoured (Ah, slowly) toward the light and freedom and then clamouring for a return to bondage and darkness—the nation's clamour at the moment seems to be for more and complete freedom. Nor will any Indian concede that the White Man has led him *from* bondage. There was once a free India, but, as Kipling says in another poem:—

. . . . the trader came
Meek and tame
Where his timid foot first halted there
he stayed
Till mere trade
Grew to Empire, and he sent his
armies forth
South and North.

So by way of reports of sayings in Parliament we come to a conception of the White Man as being so enamoured of his burden that he refuses either to allow the brown man to share it or to relieve him of it, and when he is compelled to transfer a portion of it to brown shoulders he demands *compensation*. Horrid thought:—"Can the White Man's burden have been cash, all along?" India has suspected as much but the White Man would never admit it.

Notes of the Day

A Mysterious Report.

It is difficult to guess how much truth there is in the "Daily Telegraph's" report stating that the Kemalists have warned France and America against joining in the "atrocities" intrigue. The newspaper correspondent who has unearthed the tale does not make it sound very convincing. Angora may well have warned France that she can expect no concessions from Turkey if she ranges herself on the side of the enemies of the Turks. Such a warning need not be regarded as an attempt at intimidation but may well be merely a candid statement. The Turks have very good reason to suspect the motives behind the enquiry which Britain proposes. Therefore, they are quite justified in being averse to countenancing such an enquiry, and in warning those who join in demanding it that she will regard their action as an unfriendly one. Perhaps the cabled report is propaganda designed to gloss over a change of front on the part of America and France in the matter of the proposed enquiry. But whatever it is, the message is an insult not only to the Turks but to the French and American Governments. It clearly suggests that these Governments are at least open to intimidation.

Frontier Problem.

The Frontier Enquiry Committee has been recording, for some time past, official and non-official evidence on questions referring to the Frontier administration. There is a sharp difference of opinion on the main, important question regarding the re-amalgamation of the four settled districts of the Frontier Province with the Punjab. The present arrangement was made twenty years ago with a view to relieve the Punjab Government of the heavy responsibility of administration. But the experience of a score of years has shown the separation a failure from the point of view of the respectable inhabitants. The civil and military expenditure has increased enormously; and there has been intense dissatisfaction in the minds of the intelligent and progressive section of the population. The period has been one of suffering to the people. They have had to pay a heavy toll of life and property because of their association with the backward and wild tribes of the Frontier. Kidnapping has been the order of the day, and no progress worthy of the name has been made in any direction. The people feel that they have been victimised to pacify the rough and disorderly Pathan element. They ask to be restored to the province of the Punjab, as the only chance of progress open to them. The principle of victimisation to suit administrative expediency seems to them opposed to justice. Should the educated and intelligent section of the population be deliberately made to suffer for the sake of turbulent neighbours? In view of the constant suffering in life and property the defence of the existing arrangement by the officials on the ground that the political administration of the frontier is closely connected with the civil administration of the four settled districts sounds a little heartless. It is no fault of the people that they happen to be geographically near the frontier. We hope the people's grievance may have weight with the Committee.

Education in Surat.

Many attempts have been made by the Board of Management, to whose care the Municipal affairs of the Surat Municipality have been committed since the suspension of the old Municipality to strike a death-blow at the primary national education imparted by the national schools. The teachers were served with a notice to sever their connection with the national schools within a week, separate Government schools were opened, locks were broken and school buildings were taken possession of, and on the top of all this came the supersession of the Municipality itself. All these attempts failed to intimidate the Surat public. The national schools flourished under the care of the local non-co-operating leaders. Buildings were provided by the patriotic citizens and all cotton and corn merchants helped the cause of national education by paying a fixed annual sum on the sale of their commodities. The parents, took a keen interest in the progress of national education and sent their sons, daughters and wards to the schools managed by the Rashtriya Mandal. Consequently the number of scholars in the Municipal Schools decreased; and most of them were maintained simply for the sake of "prestige."

A New Move.

The Board of Management has recently discovered a novel method of fighting the national schools. Notices have been served on those of the parents and guardians whose wards are attending the national schools asking them to send their children within 7 days of receiving the notices to schools recognised by the Municipality as required by the Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1918. The citizens of Surat who have borne so long with official pin-pricks will hardly thus be scared into submission. Most of the leaders who prepared Bardoli to the satisfaction of Mahatma Gandhi are Surat men. The Board of Management have given one more proof of their incapacity to understand the public mind and thrown a challenge to the people's self-respect. The Secretaries of the Municipal Rashtriya Mandal, ever vigilant for national interests, have addressed an appeal to the citizens of Surat in the course of which they say:—

"The public is aware that their elected representatives were superseded by an arbitrary order of the Government; and now the Municipal affairs are managed by a Committee consisting mostly of Government officers and title-holders, and nominated by the Government. They have served notices upon the guardians and parents to send their children to Government Municipal Schools. We trust the citizens of Surat will remain true to the cause of national education and thus respect the feelings of Mahatma Gandhi and twenty thousand countrymen of theirs undergoing imprisonment."

ECHO OF PUNJAB.

WHIPPING OF STUDENTS.

DEBATE ON CENSURED OFFICERS IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Lords Lord Sydenham appealed to Lord Peel to investigate the circumstances under which an Indian army officer, Lieut.-Col. Macrae and a Civil Servant, Mr. Marsden were censured for "improper and injudicious" conduct in connection with ordering whipping of the students concerned in the murders of Englishmen and women in Kasur during the Punjab rebellion in 1919. Lord Sydenham urged Lord Peel to remove the stigma on these officers.

Lord Chelmsford declared that he assumed the full responsibility for censure and pointed out that Mr. Montagu was not aware of the Government of India's decision until they informed him. The Government of India did not take exception to the fact that the punishment was meted out but only censured the officers for an arbitrary selection of boys irrespective of their innocence or guilt. No other penalty was imposed on the officers but if they considered that they had been treated unfairly they could have appealed to him when he would have been delighted to interview them.

IMPOSSIBLE TO REVERSE DECISION.

Lord Peel said that Mr. Marsden had authorised him to state that he had taken no part whatever in urging the matter to be brought before the House. Lord Peel did not agree with Lord Sydenham's contention that the officers' careers had been seriously prejudiced and read extracts from the Government of India's communication stating that as regards Mr. Marsden's future career in India his general record will be considered and not only the incident at Kasur. Lord Peel declared that both the officers had an opportunity of making a statement before the Hunter Committee and expressed opinion that a fresh Inquiry would not elicit any fresh facts and, therefore, considered it impossible to reverse the Government of India's decision of three years ago when they were in full possession of facts.

SURVIVING PASSENGERS OF "EGYPT"

PROCEEDING TO THEIR DESTINATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

P. and O. Paris agent has telegraphed from Brest that seventeen of the surviving passengers of the "Egypt" arrived in Paris to-night en route for London. Eight are proceeding to Gibraltar by rail and one injured passenger has been accommodated in the hospital at Brest. Passengers for places beyond Marseilles will be provided with passages on the "Macedonia" leaving Tilbury on Friday or on a later vessel.

LASCARS' CONDUCT.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Thomas asked whether the Board of Trade had any information that lascars on the "Egypt" panicked and prevented with revolvers women from taking to life-boats and whether he would take steps to prevent Lascars on passenger steamers carrying firearms.

Mr. Baldwin said he had no information at present beyond what appeared in the Press, but he was ordering formal investigation to be made.

WIRELESS REPORTS FROM "EGYPT."

Replying to Mr. Mills, Mr. Baldwin said the Board of Trade had not yet received any reports from the ships' captains, who had received wireless S. O. S. from the "Egypt" stating they had been unable to obtain details of the "Egypt's" latitude and longitude. Reports on the subject were being obained.

The "Egypt" carried three fully qualified operators. Mr. Mills urged an enquiry into the statement that there was only one qualified wireless operator on the steamer "Titan" and that he was off duty till two hours after the accident and that the knowledge of the disaster would have been available earlier had a qualified wireless operator been on duty. Mr. Baldwin said every relevant question must be fully investigated.

SALVING OF "EGYPT."

POOR PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Interviewed with regard to the prospects of salving the "Egypt", Commodore Sir Frederick Young said it would be impossible to lift the "Egypt" from a depth of sixty fathoms. Salvage of the specie might be possible, but the chances of success were extremely doubtful.

WAS "EGYPT" MAKING GREAT SPEED?

CAPT COLLYER'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 25.

BREST.—Before departing, Captain Collyer of the "Egypt" handed in a report which denies the report of the Captain of the "Seine" that the "Egypt" was making a entirely due to the British achievement. "Egypt" was stationary at the time of the collision.

BELFAST OUTBURST

DUE TO GUNMEN'S ATTACK ON WORKERS.

CITY RESEMBLED MINIATURE BATTLEFIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 25.

Yesterday evening's casualties in Belfast which now total 3 killed and 20 wounded were the outcome of the gunmen's concerted attack on the workers returning home in the evening. The outburst began with a bomb being thrown at a long line of tramcars in Clifton Street. Splinters were scattered among the crowd thronging the street on whom the gunmen opened revolver and rifle fire. The crowd included hundreds of girls leaving warehouses who fled screaming. A strong force of police and military replied and for half an hour there was heavy firing and the centre of the city resembled a miniature battlefield. Shortly afterwards simultaneous rain of shots, apparently prearranged, poured through crowded Mill Street, Carrick Hill and Library Street, the crowds retreating into the side streets. The Crown forces finally regained control.

The round-up of Sinn Feiners continues. It is stated that 352 have up to now been arrested.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

GEN. H. W. HIGGINSON WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

To-day's chapter of the outrages in Ireland includes an attack on General H. W. Higginson who was wounded in the shoulder and neck after ignoring the demand of the armed men near Tipperary to hand over the pony and trap he was driving. A police patrol was ambushed in the Antrim Mountains and one policeman was wounded and two of the assailants were killed after two hours' fighting.

NORTH IRISH BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Mr. Pollock introducing the North Irish Budget estimated that the total revenue of six counties would be £13,708,000 showing a surplus of £119,000. No new taxation would be imposed. The expenditure on the special constabulary was estimated at £2,000,000.

AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Sir John Salmond is proceeding to India on Friday along with two air officers of high rank in order to investigate and advise on the future use of Air Force in India and report on the subject to the Government of India. After this he will proceed to Iraq to take up his new command.

WORLD FLIGHT.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S NEW VENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Major W. T. Blake, Lieutenant-Colonel Broome and Captain Norman MacMillan started from Croydon this afternoon on a world flight, proposing to follow generally Sir Ross Smith's route. Their Majesties wished them God's Speed and an enthusiastic send-off was given to them by the crowd.

I. C. S. PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked whether, Lord Peel would consider the question of increasing the pensions of the Indian Civil Servants retiring from April 1st 1919 by I100 for five years' active service after the present pension was earned and £200 for ten years of such service. Lord Winterton replied that he was afraid the answer must be in the negative.

INDIA'S PURCHASE OF GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

A Pixley and Abells circular states that India has taken all offerings of gold this week owing to the loss on the "Egypt" of £800,000 sterling for India. There is little likelihood that gold and silver aboard will be recovered. The circular gives an interesting fact that two insurance policies totalling £110,000 on the life of Mr. Farrow, ex-chairman of the Farrows Bank were auctioned in London for £17,750.

GERMAN WARSHIP COLLIDES WITH TORPEDO-BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Berlin.—During night manoeuvres, the German warship Hannovern and the new torpedo-boat S18 collided near Sassnitz in the Baltic and ten of the crew of the latter were killed.

CALL TO GUJERAT.

"JUSTIFY GANDHIJI'S FAITH."

WEAR KHADI AND WIN SWARAJ.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY ESSENTIAL.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

MRS. GANDHI'S ADDRESS AT ANAND.

The following is a free translation of the presidential address of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, at the opening session of the Gujerat Political Conference held at Anand yesterday:—

Darbar Saheb of Dhasa, Brothers and Sisters,

I am much obliged to you for electing me to preside over the deliberations of this Conference. What advice can I offer you at such a time? Or what way can I point to you? But I know that it is not for advice that your choice has fallen upon me. The way has been clearly marked out for you by Gandhiji. And my election only confirms the fact that you have fullest confidence in him and in his advice. Fortunately there is not the slightest difference of opinion in Gujerat over the constructive programme decided upon at Bardoli and Delhi. Gujerat deserves thanks for having clung to it so devotedly.

FAITH IN GUJERAT.

Gandhiji moved all over India; but he marked out Gujerat for civil disobedience. He has boundless faith in Gujerat. And now it is her (Gujerat's) duty to justify that faith.

Many items are to be attended to in our struggle of non-co-operation; but Gandhiji laid down only three conditions before Gujerat. They are:—

1. Swadeshi;
2. Non-violence; and
3. Removal of Untouchability.

Hindus and Muslims in Gujrat live entirely on terms of brotherhood, so we have a perfect Hindu-Moslem unity here. Our victory in South Africa in the struggle of passive resistance was due to the united efforts of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Gujerat. The Hindus in Gujerat take a keen interest in the question of Khilafat. We have every hope of success because we are fighting unitedly in the cause of Khilafat and Swaraj.

Gujerat can be taken to have been fully trained up in non-violence. Gujerat was responsible once for having gone mad. But she has passed through two greater trials. Gandhiji was arrested and also sentenced, but Gujerat maintained exemplary quiet. Though Maulana Hasrat Mohani was brought over here all the way from Cawnpore, we preserved perfect peace. We have got to achieve our end thus, keeping scrupulously non-violent.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

We have made good progress in the removal of untouchability; but much remains to be done in that direction. How serviceable are the untouchables? The Dheds weave clothes for us. The Bhangis keep our villages and towns clean. We willingly draw services from them but still we keep them at an arm's length. We do not admit their children in our schools. We do not allow them to draw water from our wells. After entreaties and prayers for some hours someone would take pity upon them and offer a potful of water. They are not allowed to take their seats in railway trains and if they dare to do so they are freely abused. Their touch is pollution and so they are beaten with shoes from a distance. There is a good deal of all this in Gujerat. How can we hope to win Swaraj by this sort of subtle terrorism?

SWADESHI.

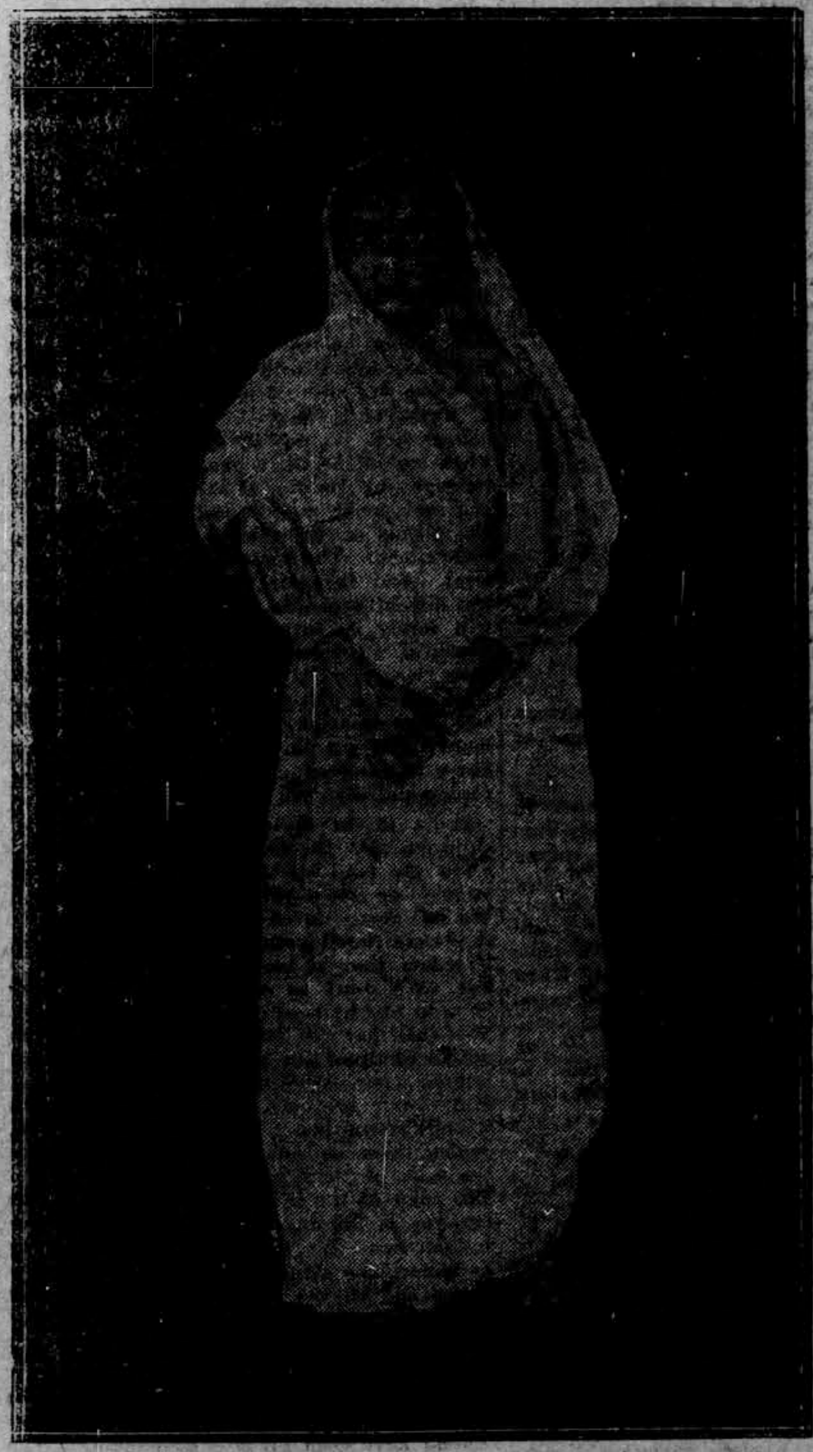
Similar is the case with Swadeshi. Gujerat is said to have made progress over other provinces; but remember that she was prepared to offer civil disobedience. How can she be satisfied with this much of Swadeshi? When you cannot abandon foreign clothes lying in your trunks and drawers, how will you stand that trial when property will be confiscated, cattle will be sold away and crops plundered, Swadeshi is our test. How can he bear the miseries of jail life to whom khadi dress is burdensome? Therefore, wear khadi and win Swaraj.

Gandhiji has gone to jail with khadi on his lips. I know your craving to get him released. But he longs to see after his release India clothed in khadi. No empire on earth can keep Gandhiji a minute more in jail as soon as the whole country decides to wear pure khadi.

It is as much necessary to turn out khadi as to put it on. Every one should spin

(Continued on next page)

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI.



PRESIDENT OF THE 6TH GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

ASIA MINOR.

AN UNCUTTABLE GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT.

GREEKS MUST LEAVE SMYRNA

RECHAD EXPLAINS NATIONALISTS' VIEW TO M. P.'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

At an informal conference with members of the House of Commons, the Kemalist representative, Rechad, explained the Nationalists' views regarding the terms of peace yesterday.

Rechad declared that Asia Minor formed a geographical unit which could not be cut up, and the Greeks must leave Smyrna.

He denied that the troubles between the Turkish and the non-Turkish races were religious. They were political, and a result of the mutual massacres which the Angora Government deplored.

The Kemalists would not consent to the Greek occupation of Gallipoli, but they would not object to Allied occupation of that territory, and they would welcome the creation of a neutral buffer state.

Turkey did not claim the Caucasus, nor did she ask for the lands which were inhabited by the Arabs.

KEMALIST WARNING TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A "DAILY TELEGRAPH" STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that Kemalist agents have warned the French Government that if France adopts an attitude unpalatable to Angora in regard to the Turkish atrocities the concessions promised to France in connection with the Angora treaty might be annulled. Similar attempts are being made to intimidate prospective American concessionaires in Asia Minor with a view to discrediting the testimony of Near East relief workers and bringing pressure to bear upon Washington in favour of non-intervention as regards the massacres.

ASST. COMMANDANT SHOT DEAD AT CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Cairo.—Bimbashi Cunliffe Cave, assistant commandant, "B" division, Cairo was shot by a revolver bullet and killed whilst cycling home this afternoon.

CAUCASUS OIL DEALS.

ALLEGED PARTICIPATION OF LLOYD GEORGE DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—The British Embassy categorically denies the allegations made by the Communist Deputy in the Chamber to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George and his son-in-law Mr. Carey Evans have participated in the Caucasus oil deals.

INDIAN PRINCESS' EUROPEAN HUSBAND.

DECREE NISI GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

As a result of the fresh evidence Mr. Lionel Mander has been granted *decree nisi* from his wife Princess Prativa Sundari, daughter of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

RUSSO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Genoa.—The Russo-Italian commercial treaty has been signed.

CRICKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Essex and Surrey match was drawn. Russel scored 115 in Essex first innings and 117 in second, while Ducat made 118 not out for Surrey. Louden of Essex took 7 wickets for 84.

Kent drew with Leicestershire. Hardinge made 249 not out for Kent and King 103 in Leicester's second innings.

SIRDAR MAJITHIA'S RESIGNATION.

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

The Associated Press understands on good authority that Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Revenue Member of the Excutive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, did not resign his charge of the jail department as a protest, and that the subject was transferred from him at his own request. The transfer was a matter of administrative convenience and it is not connected with any change of policy.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

BENGAL TO ASK FOR A. I. C. C'S. SANCTION.

DECISION OF MYMENSINGH MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May, 25.

The Bengal Congress Committee met at Mymensingh on the 22nd inst. and sat for three days. Mr. Hardyal Nag presided and 46 members from all parts of Bengal attended. A resolution was passed permiting individual civil disobedience of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, asking the All-India Congress Committee's sanction for the same, and limiting mass civil disobedience regarding salt and forest laws, Chowkidari tax, etc.

BRITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S SURVEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 25.

Speaking at the Empire Day Dinner at the Colonial Institute, Sir William Meyer emphasised that India had reached a position of fundamental unity which was entirely due to British achievement. Describing the British influence on life in India Sir. W. Meyer declared amid cheers that if Britain disappeared from India, the work she had done there in the past would stand as an imperishable memento to Britain and would be generally acknowledged as such by the world. Britain had made India a great power economically, financially and industrially and indoctrinated in her the ideas of self-Government. It was sometimes said that Mr. Montagu forced tht scheme of reform, for which India was not prepared, on an unwilling people. Sir William Meyer strongly denied this assertion adding that the initiative came from the Viceroy's Council who told the Home Government that something must be done.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

ANOTHER BREAKDOWN IN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

There was another breakdown in the engineering dispute to-day, discussions between the Employers and the delegates of the Amalgamated Engineering Union failing to bring about an agreement and the parties separated without a further meeting being arranged. The Employers rejected the Union's counter-proposals and submitted proposals which are being considered by other forty-seven Unions and in regard to which the delegates of Amalgamated Engineering Union, after consideration, said they were unable to make further statement to-day.

REDUCTIONS IN AMERICAN RAILROAD FREIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Washington.—The Inter State Commerce Commission has ordered reductions averaging over ten per cent. on the railroad freight rates from July 1st. Agricultural products, however, are unaffected. The Commission has decided that the railroads are entitled to earn only 5 3/4 per cent on the value of railroad property instead of six per cent fixed by the Transportation Law as a reasonable return.

CABLE ITEMS.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian High Courts Bill which has already been passed by the House of Lords.

Negotiations are progressing for the Madras electric loan of £250,000 seven per cent. debentures at 95.

TIRUR KHILAFAT SECRETARY

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF WAGING WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May, 25.

Mr. R. Narayana Iyer, I. E. S., Special Judge, yesterday disposed of the case in which Panchintakath Mammed Hajee, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tirur, was charged with waging war against the King-Emperor, acquitting the accused. On the additional charge of damaging the railway lines under the Indian Railway Act, now pending against the accused, His Honour released him on bail.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

PAYS FOR HIS FOOD IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May, 25.

It is understood that Maulana Hasrat Mohani pays Rs. 15 per month for his food in Sabarmati Jail acording to his principle not to take food anywhere without payment.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND AKALIS.

MISLEADING OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

HARASSMENT OF INNOCENT SIKHS BY POLICE.

A Press communique issued by the Secretary of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, says:—

A Government communique appeared in the "Tribune" of May 6, alleging that a double-barrelled breach-loading gun, some cartridges, melted silver and other stolen property were found from the house search of the Secretary of the Akali Jatha of Churkana near Atari Station in Montgomery district. The allegation against the Jatha Secretary is quite baseless. Bhai Narindar Singh, Secretary of the only Akali Jatha in Montgomery district, informs us that judging from his own knowledge and from enquiries made from the office of the Sardar Qannugs it is certain that there is no place called Churkana in the whole Montgomery district. He also enquired from the head Police Station and found that no such report had reached the Office.

We also learn from Bhai Sohan Singh, Secretary Akali Dal of Churkana in Sheikhupura district, that no search has been made in his house, nor has he been arrested. It is, however, a fact, he says, that another Sohan Singh was arrested at this Churkana and the objectionable articles were found in his house by the Police. But this Sohan Singh has got nothing to do with this, or any other Akali Jatha. He is neither an Akali, nor a member of any Jatha.

Is nobody going to question the Government as to the meaning of these tactice? The Government has got the power to punish even the slightest accusation against its own doings, but what should those poor people do whose honour is being attacked daily by such libels as the above? It is enough to manufacture accusations without going the length of raising cities and Jathas with the magic wand of the police.

CRIME OF WEARING "KIRPAN."

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Mandhra (District Rawalpindi), informs us that on 15th May, Bhai Autar Singh, a blind musician, who belongs to Gujranwala Sikh Orphanage and was coming with his music party for preaching work, was arrested on the railway station by the Railway police under section 19 of the Arms Act. His fault was that he was not wearing his kirpan by his side, but was keeping it loose with him, as his *gatra* or belt was broken and the sheath of the Kirpan was also out of order. This is the meaning of Government's declaration that its attitude towards the wearing of Kirpan is just according to Shirsmani Committee's own agreement!

The Secretary, District Gurdwara Committee, Hoshiarpur, writes that Bhai Harnam Singh, who is undergoing a sentence of 6 months in Hoshiarpur jail, is given a cap and only one *kachhera* to wear and is put to the work of cleaning latrines.

HARASSING THE INNOCENT.

A well attested information about Police harassment has been received from Sargodha. A few students of the local school went to see the fair of Korana on 25th February and returned to their village next day. On 28th February, the Lambardar took them to Aldana. With them went Durbara Singh (brother of one of the students mentioned who had not gone at all to the fair, but on the dates mentioned was staying with the Lambardar of Chak h. 135. They along with Darbara Singh were passed before a wounded man, who did not recognize them. Inspite of protest from every body Durbara Singh was called back and was again made to pass before the wounded man, who this time said that he recognised him. All except Durbara Singh were allowed to go after giving security, but he was detained and then taken the same evening to his village, where his house was searched. Nothing was, however, found that could incriminate him. After harassing the Sikhs who wore Kirpans in the village, the police took him to Silanwali, where he was released on bail of 1,000, but was told to present himself again at Aldana next day. Then after three or four days he was again summoned to the police station, then on 17th March and then again after two days. But each time he was called, nothing was done. After that the police never called him. Perhaps they were tired of harassing him.

"YOUNG INDIA."

MR. C. R. ACHARIAR APPOINTED EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, May 25.

There is a change of Editorship of "Young India." Mr. Shuaib Qureishi has gone to Allahabad to conduct the "Independent" and Mr. C. Rajagopal Achariar is to conduct "Young India" henceforth.

BAN ON "DAILY CONGRESS,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, May 25.

His Highness The Nawab of Tonk has prohibited the entry into his territory the "Daily Congress", a nationalist Urdu organ of Delhi.

ANOTHER TAXI-CAB ROBBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

A daring taxi robbery was committed this afternoon near the Medical College Hospital. While a Darwan of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., was returning with Rs. 5,000 he was attacked by two ruffians. They assaulted the Darwan who fell down and the ruffians went off with the money in a taxi-car. No arrest was made.

THE PADROADO.

ITS ABOLITION URGED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A largely attended and representative meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein of the diocese of Damaun was held on the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st instant, at Andheri to consider the advisability of doing away the Padroado Jurisdiction in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. Over a thousand gentlemen were present, including several prominent laymen and graduates of the community, besides the following reverend gentlemen:—Revd. Dominic de Sa, Jaseph Ferreira, J. J. Dias, German Annunciation, Edward Fernandes, Justin D'Souza, John Zeferino Pereira and M. Gracias.

Dr. J. E. Almeida on the motion of Mr. John Netto, seconded by Mr. Augustine D'Mello, was voted to the chair. Messrs. M. Almeida and Hilary Athaide were appointed Joint Secretaries of the meeting. After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman several letters and telegrams from villages and individuals from Bombay, Salsette, Bassein and other places were read to the meeting expressing the opinion that the Padroado Jurisdiction over the East Indian Catholics should be done away with and supporting any resolution of the meeting which might be passed to that effect.

The principal and the main resolution was moved by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias. The resolution was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable in the interests of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein that the Concordat of 1886 entered into between His Holiness the late Pope Leo XIII and the ex King of Portugal be so modified as to allow at least the withdrawal of the East Indian Catholics and their Churches from the diocese of Damaun and leave the Holy See free to have the Catholics in question placed under the Archbishop of Bombay or to make such consequent arrangement as may be deemed fit and proper for the ministration of the people concerned."

Mr. Dias made an exhaustive and convincing speech for nearly two hours and a half in favour of the abolition of the Padroada over the East Indian Catholics concerned and for their union under one diocese. He ably exhibited the evils of the Padroado in its various aspects, whether on the political, social, educational, moral or religious side. Mr. Thomas Almeida seconded Mr. Dias' resolution and Mr. P. P. Carvalho, Mr. J. M. Almeida and Mr. Caesar D'Mello (of Andheri) supported the resolution and threw further light from their points of view upon the question before the meeting.

Before the resolution was put to the meeting, Rev. Joseph Ferreira, Vicar of Amboli, stepped forward and spoke against the proposition that the Padroado over the East Indian Catholics should be retained. Rev. Edward Fernandes, Curate at Coorla, spoke in the same vein. After Mr. John Netto, Mr. Augustine Baptista who spoke in Marathi, Mr. Louis Rodrigues, Mr. L. Valentine and Mr. Joseph Alex Dias refuted the argument of the reverend gentlemen, the proposition was put to vote and carried unanimously and by acclamation. The amendment of the Rev. Joseph Ferreira was also put to the vote and not a single layman in the entire assembly was found to give it his support. Even the reverend mover of the amendment himself was noticed not to have voted for his amendment. Out of the eight reverend gentlemen who attended, two were found on the side of the Padroado, viz., the Revd. Edward Fernandez and Justin D'Souza. Mr. Caesar D'Mello (of Girgaum) with the permission of Chairman appealed to the reverend gentlemen as members of the community actively to co-operate with lay-brethren and work jointly for the removal of the Padroado and the common good of the community.

The next resolution, viz., "That the Chairman be authorised to wire to the Holy Father that the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun in a public mass meeting gathered to-day begged to tender His Holiness their deep sense of duty and love towards him and earnestly implore that the Portuguese patronage (Padroado) be abolished in the aforesaid places or at least they may be freed from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun", was proposed by Mr. Caesar D'Mello and seconded by Mr. Louis Rodrigues and was carried by acclamation.

The third resolution which read as follows:—"That the Chairman of this meeting be also requested to communicate this resolution with suitable letters to the Holy Father, to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Delegate Apostolic and His Excellency the Right Honourable Count de Salis", was proposed by Mr. Lewis Almeida and seconded by Mr. L. M. Fernandes and was passed *nem con*.

On the motion of Messrs. Stephen D'Mello and Stephen M. Pereira, a representative Committee consisting of various gentlemen from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein with power to add to their number was nominated in order to give effect to and take all measures necessary for the carrying out of the foregoing resolutions and the objects of the meeting.

The proceedings which were throughout well-conducted and orderly were brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The meeting was the first of its kind to be held in the East Indian community, and its organisers are to be congratulated on the success it met, which was complete and splendid. The result proved if proof was ever necessary that the community under the diocese of Damaun was solidly and whole-heartdly for the abolition of the Padroado and the union of all the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein under one jurisdiction. It was a pleasure and encouragement to note that the educated portion of the community was in full sympathy with the above-mentioned movement.

DASCROI TALUKA PARISHAD.

INSISTENCE ON THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, May 25.

The Second Dascroi Taluka Parishad, Western Division, was held amid scenes of great enthusiasm at Sarkhej on the 13th instant with Dr. Balwantrai Kanuga as President.

At the outset two national songs were recited with the lilting melody by a child of ten, after which Mr. Ram Shankar Tripathi of the Model High School, Ahmedabad, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Receiption Committee, in the course of which he referred to the tragic import of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration and consequent absence from the Conference, in the previous session of which his presence was a tower of strength to all concerned. However though absent in the flesh his spirit dominated the proceedings and steeled their hearts with courage that "laughs at impossibilities." The Presidential address was taken up with such live issues as the separation of the executive and judicial functions, the crushing military expenditure under which the country was groaning. The importance of total abstinence and removal of the ban of untouchability, and the need for self-reliance in the attainment of *Swaraj*. Six resolutions were then passed emphasing the importance of giving effect to the constructive programme ably limned in Dr. Kanuga's address, the main items being (1) National Education, (2) Popularisation of khadi, (3) Collection of money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, (4) Removal of untouchability, (5) Temperance Reform and, (6) Union of all castes and creeds.

ALLAHABAD PICKETING CASE

APPEAL TO BE FILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 25.

It is understood it is intended to file an appeal in the Allahabad picketing case in which Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and others were convicted last week.

JALAMB CIRCLE CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KHAMGAON, May 25.

The Jalamb Circle Conference, Buldana District, was held under the auspices of the Khamgaon Taluk Congress Committee on the 24th instant, Khioraj Ramratan, Chairman Reception Committee, and Dadasaheb Pimplikar Malakpur presiding. A resolution was passed congratulating the Congress leaders and other 25000 patriots in jail. They speakers laid special emphasis on the spread of Charkha hand-looms and Khaddar, and appealed to the villagers to remain united asking them to organise village school *panchayats*.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The Allahabad Bank Dacoity Case was resumed this morning. Mr. I. Gilbert of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, motor engineers, examined said that he received an order to pursue the dacoits. The witness was overtaken by Mr. Thomson and Sergeant Armstrong, and he took them into his car at about 5 p.m. The dacoits were then over taken and how the arrest was then effected and the part the witness took in it were then described. The witness further said that four of the accused visited his shop previous to the robery. They looked agitated and he refused to supply them with material as he was suspicious. He noticed that the car on which they came had a Calcutta taxi-meter fixed on it. When the accused were arrested he challenged them as being the persons who had come to him for tyres and tubes.

The Sub-Inspector Rajabali deposed to the recovering of Rs. 2,200 from Sonabjit, one of the accused.

Sergeant Armstrong, examined by the Court Inspector, said he went out in pursuit of the dacoits in a motor car with others and caught them within two miles of Sultanpur. The witness identified three men and a woman who were in the car. The driver was standing near the car and he put his hands into his dhoti. The witness made a rush at him and caught his hand and twisted it shouting to others "Look out there is something," After a little struggle, the witness took possession of the revolver which was loaded and Rs. 4,000 thousand in notes. The witness then took away Rs. 500 from Kashiprasad and Rs. 400 from the woman. M. N. Das was trying to escape but Gilbert caught him and wrested Rs. 500 from him.

Some more witnesses were examined and further hearing was adjourned to the 30th instant.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF BANK OF OUDH.

HEARING POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, May 25.

In the case before A. R. Wallace, Deputy Commissioner, in which H. I. W. Walker is being prosecuted for alleged cheating of the Bank of Oudh to the extent of Rs. 2,05,000, the prosecution stated that Walker had three previous convictions for similar offences. He had been convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in 1912; the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in 1912; and the District Magistrate of Bangalore in 1916.

Walker denied having been convicted before [illegible] the case was postponed to the mid[illegible] the prosecution to [illegible] convictions.

CALL TO GUJERAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

his cotton and get it woven into cloth. The better the carding of cotton the finer would be the yarn. Therefore, it should be so arranged that the carding operation is well performed in every village. Volunteers are necessary for this work. They must be equipped with the knowledge of spinning and weaving so that they can be of great service in villages.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

I have gained much experience during my tours in Bardoli and Kathiawar. I found that whole-time volunteers are very badly wanted everywhere. It is a mistake to think that only the young men can work as volunteers. If the old men were to take to this work it will have a great effect and the work will be easily done.

Now I appeal to parents to compare their enthusiasm for carrying out the programme of Swaraj with that of their children. Understand the advantages of national education from this much and watch the interests of your children, attaching little importance to money. Pay more attention to national schools and put them on a sound footing.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

I should tell my sisters that they have very little achievement to their credit. Weaving was our occupation from ancient times. Since it was given up starvation and corruption have stepped into our country. I have seen such women in Champaran and Madras who have not sufficient clothes to cover their bodies, nor do they get any employment. And no less deplorable is the state even where women get employment. Women, when they have got to go out on work find it difficult to guard their purity of character. No better occupation than working on a spinning wheel can be suggested to poor women. To those women who are well off I say: If you feel for your sisters, if you value their purity you take to spinning. If you sincerely wish well of your children you take to spinning and wear Khadi.

We entertain much affection for our children. If that affection is real we must strive for Swaraj. How many are the regimens we observe if a baby is ill? Should we not, then, boycott foreign cloth, so that our children be required no longer to creep on their bellies and to salaam the Union Jack compulsorily?

MUNICIPALITIES OF GUJERAT.

Gujerat has also got a splendid opportunity to display its courage. Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities are suspended by Government and is intently watching the Nadiad Municipality. I tell the citizens of these three cities "Be firm."

Some people are still labouring under a delusion that we would get Swaraj from the British Government in instalments. They recognise these Municipalities as local self-Government. But where do you find even that sort of self-Government? Has the Government spared any efforts to harass the Ahmedabad Municipality? How much pressure was brought to bear upon the people of Surat and Nadiad? The Government officers are, no doubt, our brothers. But what sort of brothers are they who help to outrage the honour of sisters and clap innocent brothers into jail? I appeal to the people of these three cities to remain determined. These are the days of your trial. And the trial is ever difficult. But the difficulty cannot remain permanent. It will surely be surmounted by the grace of Merciful Providence. But when does God show mercy? Only when we pass successfully through His test. Let us not give up our determination. Good days will once more dawn on us. But lost honour can never be restored. Remain faithful to your pledge and God will help you.

India is the Mother of thirty crores of children. Do the Government hope to preserve the land by throwing into jail her twenty or twenty-five thousand children? We are ready to offer as much sacrifice as it pleases the Government to demand of us. Freedom that is secured easily, is easily lost. We want to *earn* Swaraj. We shall have to fill the bowl of Goddess of Freedom. Men shall have to face the battlefield giving up all fondness for parents or children. I remind my sisters of heroic days of old. Make your brothers, sons, or husbands strong, strengthen their determination, enable them to renounce all happiness for the sake of their country and lastly you also take to the life of renunciation. Our Gujerat is known in the country for her indifference. We have got an opportunity to remove the stigma. We have to show to India and to the whole world that our so-called indifference had its origin in our humility. Now you shall witness our real heroism.

The whole Gujerat has to shoulder the work of securing Swaraj. Bardoli and your Anand have been given leadership. You should work indefatiguably to justify the honour and to preserve it. When the choice for civil disobedience fell upon Bardoli revered Abbas Saheb complained that Anand was not given a fair chance. Now the choice rests with you. Why should you, brothers and sisters, not take the oucasion by forelock? May God help you!

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION.

REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

The Indian Mining Federation have addressed a letter to the Government of India urging that an opportunity should be taken of the forthcoming session of the International Conference to nominate an employers' delegate from the representative of coal-mining industries, the employers' interest having been represented two previous sessions by the representative of jute and cotton industries. The Federation is opposed to the decision arrived at not to depute any adviser in connection with non-official delegates, and while acquiesing in the present case the Federation urged it must not be treated as a precedent.

INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT.

ALLIANCE OF BRITISH EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Having regard to the widespread interest which is being taken in the idea of forming some joint organisation representative of employers and employed, by way of an Industrial Parliament or otherwise, it is interesting to note the experience and success of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed in attempting a similar object, says "Financial News."

It has probably been the experience of all who have attempted pioneer work in industrial or trade organisation that the leaders in the earlier stages must be individuals working as such. Until substantial progress has been made the official support of other organisations is difficult to secure. At the same time, it is certain that no joint organisation can be really effective, unless it is founded on a representative basis—that is to say, on a basis of employers' associations and trade unions, or branch trade unions represented on the administrative committees of the joint organisation by their duly-authorised nominees.

The Alliance has now passed through the first, or individualistic stage, and the next few weeks will see its new representative constitution an accomplished fact.

The Labour side of the Alliance Executive includes delegates from the following National Trade Unions: General Federation of Trade Unions, the Shipping Guild, National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Workers' Union, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Coal Trimmers' Union, Steel Smelters, Amalgamated Society of Felt Hatters, Anchorsmiths, and Shacklemakers, Docker's Union.

The Employers' Fedetration represented officially upon the Executive of the Alliance include the Federation of British Industries, the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Brassfounders' Employers' Association, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Inc. Federated Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Central Landowners. Association, and, in addition, representatives of local associations and Federations of Employers and Chambers of Commerce throughout all districts where area committees of the Alliance are formed.

REPRESSION IN FATEHPUR.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Since April last Fatehpur has been the scene of whosesale arrests and lawless repression, says a correspondent of the "Democrat." On the 21st March the Superintendent of Police gave a written order to all the circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the District to secure evidence and start cases against Messrs. Bhansgopal Umashanker, Fazhil Rahman, Bhawani Shanker, Keshodeo, Brahma Dutt Chandrika Prasad and Md. Hashim, out of whom Pt. Chandrika Prasad with 13 others was sentenced to six months' R. I. for picketing foreign cloth shops. The police also searched the Congress and Khilafat offices, and house of Sjts. Bansgopal and Uma Shanker and took some papers.

On the 14th May a notice under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C. was served on M. Fazlur Rahman, Secretary Khilafat Committee, member of the U. P. and All-India Congress Committees to show cause why he should not be bound down for one year. His case comes off on the 23rd May. Later on Sjt Bhawani Shanker, Captain, Volunteer Corp and Assistant Secretary District Congress Committee and Sjt. Bansgopal, non-co-operating Vakil, Secretary, District Congress Committee, and member of the U. P. Congress Committee, were sentenced to one year's R. I. on the 18th and 20th respectively.

Sjt. Bhawani Shanker was also fined Rs. 40 for crying 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jail.' On the evening of the 18th police again raided the Swaraj Ashram and forcibly ramoved 3 publicity Boards which Sjt. Bhawani Shanker used to write daily. The Police then raided the house of B. Umashanker, brother of B. Bhawani Shanker and in spite of protest that Sjt. Bhanwani Shanker had no property of his own Uma Shanker's ekka and horse were attached.

The same evening B. Gopal Prasad was served with a notice on behalf of the District Magistrate to tell him what services he renders to the Congress.

On the 19th a peaceful procession of volunteers with Swaraj Flag, singing national songs, started from the Swaraj Ashram and on reaching Kotwali the City Kotwal with many constables attacked and beat the volunteers mercilessly with lathies and spears and stopped the procession forcibly. Upto this time almost all the prominent workers have been arrested.

It is also expected that in a day or two cases will be started against B. Uma Shanker and Pt. Brahm Dutt, new president, and Pt. Keshodeo a zealous Congress worker.

MAULANA SHERWANI RELEASED.

RECEPTION AT ALIGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
ALIGARH, May 25.

Maulana Tasaduk Ahmed Khan Sherwani returned to Aligarh on the 23rd night after serving his term of incarceration at Naini jail. Although no information was given to the public about the time of his arrival, yet about 2,000 flocked to the station to show their respect and love they entertain for him. He was profusely garlanded on alighting from the train by the public, including the indefatigueable *zanana* Congress Worker, Srimati Manglavati Devi, the enlightened wife of Mr. Udevir Singh.

Lt.-Colonel R. Markhma-Carter arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

MATHERAN NOTES.

COMPLAINT AGAINST M. S. TRAMWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MATHERAN, May 20.

Visitors to this station, after alighting at Neral, proceed to Matheran by the Matheran Steam Tramway. It is really strange the visitors cannot muster sufficient courage, or spare time, to expose some glaring shortcomings of this concern, though giving vent to their bitter experience in harsh language in private. The "tramway" service consists in running a few carriages with all the outward appearance of train service, having 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes with provision of a ladies' compartment to boot! It is well-known there is absolutely no difference between second and third class compartments—the same wooden bench seats, the same shabby pieces of cloth (fit only for scavengers' huts) adorn the windows of the compartments of both the classes. The rags, which appear to have been fixed, without a change ever since the inception of the steam railway (now styled the "tramway") service, could neither be buttoned nor fixed in desired positions, having no arrangements to that end. For these "facilities" a passenger travelling by second class has to pay fare higher than the third class one. Then again, the Company, once each time in the two daily services at either end, issues third class tickets to "servants only", as it calls such service at either end a "mail" service—following the approved regular railway companies methods. One not a servant of a second or first class passenger is thus obliged to travel in the second class! Nobody would grudge paying higher fare provided, it brings with it corresponding facilities. To crown all this, the Company, on seeing a few more, or a large number of, passengers does not issue tickets for second class, but asks the intending passengers to travel by the higher, i.e., first, class! It was with feelings of disgust that I was an eye-witness to-day at 4 p.m., at Neral Station, the fix of a passenger, whom I know well and who wanted to proceed to Matheran by the second class. The booking clerk declined to give him a second class ticket stating that there was no room for that class and advised him to buy a first class ticket. A few minutes later, after the gentleman had insisted on his having a second class ticket, the clerk on seeing that he had a hard nut to crack, did issue him a second class ticket! Is this not profiteering or an attempt at profiteering? The authorities attach an extra carriage, no doubt, at times, but that depends on their sweet will and only when they think the number of extra passengers sufficiently large for an extra carriage.

A bird whispers in my ear that the reason why the name of the "Matheran Steam Railway" has been changed into "Matheran Steam Tramway" is to avoid the liability of providing cushions in the second class compartments which all railway companies are bound to provide (and the G. I. P. Rly. Co. has now a hand in the management of the concern, as everybody knows). I doubt the truth of this statement, but if it is a fact it is very reprehensible, the more so when all outward appearance of a regular train service providing all classes, is kept. The firm of Peerbhoys deserve congratulations for their enterprise, but the concern, it will be admitted by all fair-minded persons, should be so conducted as to ensure comfort and convenience to passengers who would willingly pay even higher fares than the present ones for an efficient service.

"ADVENTURE" OF A LEGAL LUMINARY.

There are very few benches at prominent "points"; at some, there is only one bench. A few additional benches at every "point" would be welcome. Visitors do not go to the points to stand and admire nature's beauty. The One Tree Hill is perhaps the only place which is inaccessible to an average visitor, only the hillmen could ascend and descend it with admirable ease. Very few cases of persons (except of course the villagers) traversing the hill are recorded. The Matheran Guide published as far back as A.D. 1891, says a European gentleman succeeded in going up the hill and in token of his gracing the forlorn hill tied his handkerchief to the tree. A certain legal luminary of Bombay, this morning, asked a hillman to go up there which he did easily, and, as ordered, brought a branch of the tree. I saw the limb of the law take away the memento, with swelled breast, in his homeward march. It is to be hoped he did no brag before Matheran Venuses, of his "exploit" in raiding the tree himself, after the manner of some potentates and ruling chiefs whose "shikaring" expeditions we read of in the Press and who bring the skins of the animals as a trophy and proof positive of their Herculean deeds, while the poor huntsmen villagers, the real heroes of the fights do the job for them for the sake of a few rupees!

NAIROBI LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ABROGATION OF INCOME-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

The Legislative Council met in a special session to-day, and abrogated the income-tax as from 1922 inclusive. The revenue lost is to be made good by a special increase in the import duties which were also passed to-day. This is the result of a combined agitation on the part of all races against the tax, which eventually resulted in the instructions from the Secretary of State who cabled that he had no objection to the withdrawal of the income-tax if the revenue were made good.

The chief increase in the Customs duties are as follows:—

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"INDIA MUST BE FREE."

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FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

MR. SYED HUSSAIN ON THE SITUATION.

"The imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi marks a turning point in the grim struggle in which the people of India have been engaged for the last three years" says Mr. Syed Hussain in a four-columned article in the "New York Times" explaining the Indian movement for Swaraj.

'The incarceration of Gandhi is the crowning episode in a policy of ruthless and unparalleled repression by which some thousands of the foremost citizens of the country, including the President of the Indian National Congress, several ex-Presidents and other veteran and widely respected national leaders, had already been put into jail.

"The action taken against Gandhi, however, affords the measure of the success of his movement against the British Government: it is the measure of the futile and ferocious desperation of British Imperialists against the protagonists of Indian Nationalism. The point to note is that Gandhi in captivity is infinitely more powerful than Gandhi at large; that Indian's real struggle for national deliverance is not ended but only beginning with the Mahatma's imprisonment. The issue may be said now to have been fairly joined. Nothing is more certain than that a great deal more will be heard of Gandhi in the immediate future than was the case in the recent past, considerable as has been that publicity. India, indeed, seems destined to occupy the centre of the world's stage at no distant date.

ELEMENTS OF THE SITUATION

'It may not therefore be without interest to examine the elements of the Indian situation, and trace the genesis of the crisis—the acutest and most formidable since the abortive rising of 1857—that holds India in its grip at the present hour.

'Mahatma Gandhi launched his "non-violent, non-co-operation" movement to secure three definite things viz: (1) the righting of the Punjab wrongs; (2) the fulfilment of the British pledges to Moslems, and (3) the attainment of Swaraj (self-rule).

'It is upon this triple foundation that the national movement to-day rests, Gandhi's programme having been accepted by the Indian National Congress and endorsed by the nation at large. Each one the three items mentioned above is, from the view point of India, fundamental, admitting of no compromise. That is a fact which it would seem, has at last begun to dawn even upon the British Government, if one may judge from the circumstances attending the recent resignation of Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.

"SACKING" OF MR. MONTAGU.

'Reading between the lines of the despatch of the Government of India, for publishing which Mr. Montagu was "sacked," it becomes abundantly clear that the British Government's attempts to whittle down the Indian demands, or alternatively, to break down the Hindu-Moslem solidarity which sustains them, have failed. Overwhelmning corroborative testimony on this point is also forthcoming from the successive and signal failures of the visits of the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales. These royal visitors were sent to India one after the other, in a frantic but vain effort to create a diversion and thus secure a compromise.

THE FUTILE ROYAL VISITS

'The Duke returned to England with the doleful tale that the shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India." The visit of the Prince, just concluded, has proved even a more dismal failure. There is not the slightest doubt that the Prince was sent to India to be an instrument of reconciliation, a mouthpiece for "concessions." What India was looking for, however, were deeds not words; for "specific performances" and not more promises. Deeds apparently were not forthcoming. The Prince was boycotted even more vigorously than the Duke. In the event, his Royal Highness has left India without even making one of those conventional picturesque pronouncements belauding a fictitious "Loyalty" that British imperialism loves to put in the mouth of its royalty.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

The Duke of Connaught had made an earnest plea in terms of the old formula, "Let us forgive and forget." India, for her part, was willing to do both—but only on a basis of reparations and guarantees; reparation for the grievous wrongs that have been inflicted on her and guarantee against their repetition in the future. The British Government so far has manifested no practical determination to furnish either the reparations or the guarantees. The ancient mani ato butteress up a "prestige" that has long since been non-existent and the ineradicable propensity to bluff, have continued to animate its policy. The "change of heart" on which Gandhi insisted as the first condition of any negotiations with the Government has not materia lized The result is that the deadlock continues.

'What India wants, then, is summed up in the three items of the non-co-operation programme. They constitute the irreducible minimum of the national demand and for a proper understanding of the Indian situation it is essential that the true inwardness and full bearings of each one of the three anticles be dequately comprehended.

"SWARAJ."

After explaining at length, the demands about the Punjab and Khilafat, the writer refers to the third and the most important item of the non-co-operation movement, viz. "Swaraj".

'That is what India wants and needs above everything else. 'Swaraj' means, literally, self-rule. How the British Government discharges its trust to the people of India may be judged from the manner of its disposal of their national revenues.

'It is obvious that a rule of such a character—a sheer betrayal of the nation—neither can nor deserve to endure indefinitely. The people of India, of all shades of opinion and of all denominations, are determined that it shall go.

Dealing with the question of British connection, Mr Hussain says:—

One thing is perfectly certain; India, with a population comprising one-fifth of the human race, cannot eternally remain the "adjunct"—in Wells's phrase—of a little island 7,000 miles away from her shores. Neither any natural nor any economic ties bind her to the British Empire, and she can only form part of that system if it can be proved that such an arrangement would be of definite advantage to her. The onus of proof lies on Britain. On the other hand, there is every reason in the world why India should work out her own destiny, unfettered and uncoerced, and make her own contribution, as in the past, to the culture and civilization of the world. Not only India, but the world is the poorer for her present compulsory emasculation and disorganization. The British have fixed a strong hold on her creative genius and national growth. India must be free.—"Swaraj."

"THE MAN WHO LOST THE PEACE."

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INDICTMENT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Under the heading of "The Man Who Lost the Peace," "Centurion" contributes to the current number of the *National Review* a severe indictment of Mr. Lloyd George's dictatorship during the past three and a half years. After the Armistice there were four great aims to be secured in the peace negotiations: payment by the German nation, trial of the ex-Kaiser, punishment of war criminals, and security against a repetition of German aggression, while a fifth matter of scarcely less vital interest was the reconstitution of Russia.

At the General Election of December, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George pledged himself "to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany. . . . We shall search their pockets for it," but that pledge "was given in circumstances of singular duplicity."

"Centurion" writes:—Mr. Baruch, one of President Wilson's financial advisers, has pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had already privately agreed to President Wilson's demand that only "reparation for damage," and not "the costs of the war," should be collected from the Germans. The Prime Minister withheld this important fact from the electorate, which would have voted quite otherwise, had it known.

As for the results of that pledge, up to date not one single mark has been paid by Germany for reparations. France and Belgium have been left to make good the damage done to them as best they could. Even the expences of the Allied Armies of occupation on the Rhine have been barely covered. There will, indeed, be a heavy deficit now that the United States has claimed £50,000,000 for the cost of its quota in those Armies. As the price of letting Germany off, England and France are threatened with financial catastrophe, while Germany looks on and laughs.

In the reparation terms is a provision that German taxation shall be "fully as heavy proportionately" as that of any of the Allied Powers. It has not been enforced. At the present date, by an official return, taxation in this country is £22 per head, while in Germany it is under £3 per head. The British standard rate of income tax is six shillings in the pound and has remained at that figure since the war, while the German income tax was lowered last year. Dr. Shaw, an impartial American authority, calculates that the Englishman is three times as heavily taxed as the German, having regard to taxable capacity. . . . General Booth, who has recently visited Germany, has reported that he found there far less poverty and destitution than here, and far more evidence of prosperity. There is admittedly no unemployment whatever in Germany.

MAKING WAR POSSIBLE.

Nor has Mr. Lloyd George obtained any security against a renewal of the war. The French Staff desired permanent military control of the territory west of the Rhine, but the disarmament of Germany was forced upon France as the alternative to the Rhine frontier. In addition, France received the guarantee of the so-called Triple Pact of June 28th, 1919.

So far as concerns the United States, the Senate repudiated the guarantee shortly afterwards and left France in the lurch. Thereupon Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the British treaty also fell through, as it was conditional upon American support. Thus France has surrendered peace conditions vital for her safety in exchange for goods which have not been delivered to her. She is left face to face with a formidable and revengeful enemy, exposed to risks so terrible that she cannot disarm. And yet people wonder that she is indignant at finding herself thus "jockeyed," and in the same breath denounced for "imperialism" by the very people who have "jockeyed" her!

At home Mr. Lloyd George raised the tax revenue from £837,000,000 in the last year of the war to £1,058,000,000 a policy singularly different from that which was pursued after the Napoleonic wars, when the tax revenue was reduced from £71,000,000 in 1814 to £52,000,000 in 1817. In internal affairs he has followed the policy of Kerensky on the eve of the Bolshevist seizure of power. Of all the surrenders of the Government the gravest from the national point of view is the surrender to Sinn Fein.

As for the Genoa Conference, "Centurion" suggests that behind it lies "a secret plan dangled by the German multi-millionaire, Herr Stinnes, and cosmopolitan financiers before Mr. Lloyd George for a vast German exploitation of Russia with British money—which is positively to be advanced to Germany for that purpose—in exchange for a vague promise to pay over some part of the proceeds as 'reparations.' It is another bargain with people who will not or cannot deliver the goods."

"WATCH JAPAN!"

◆

REPLY TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki writes to "The Times" as follows:—

On the first lap of my trip around the world I am at present staying in London, where I happened to come across Lord Northcliffe's article in *The Times* of April 19, entitled "Watch Japan," which struck me quite peculiarly, if I may express my feeling in that world. There are a few points which I think Lord Northcliffe has been misled upon, and so decided to call your attention to them by facts which would be an honour if you could see your way to permit the publishing of this letter in your valuable columns.

Lord Northcliffe mentions that Japan pressed on China under cover that Great Britain was supporting her, but the truth of the statement does not need much explanation beyond that it is baseless, which, if true, would be ignoring the logical trend of events ending in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a foresight of the British statesmen who cast off Great Britain's timeworn "splendid isolation" and formed one of the instruments to ward off the ambitions of Russia and Germany.

Again, whether British influence in China is due to what Lord Northcliffe maintains or not needs further study; but there can be no gainsaying that British influence in China is older and deeper, so that Japan can do nothing unless she receives the support of Great Britain.

Lord Northcliffe maintains that the object of Japan is to control China, and refers further to a Scotsman, a most distinguished authority on the Far East, as saying "Who controls China could control the world." I do not know who this Scottish gentleman is, but his statement is strange.

When Great Britain controls India, Africa, and Australia, and her influence extends to Asia and South America, or, in other words, while controlling nearly one-third of the globe, you cannot, nevertheless, conclude that she controls the world. The world knows that Japan's wealth and trade is not one-seventh of that of Great Britain, and when this Japan has only been included as one of the trading nations in China amongst the leading countries, it is rather ticklish to see such stigma as of trying to "control the world." However, I believe Japan has special interests in China. As a Japanese citizen, I do not hesitate to announce this point. It cannot be gainsaid that China's position has vital effects on Japan's trade and defence. The same case holds true from the Chinese standpoint. They form the dogs in the wheel and possess inalienable relationships towards their respective existences. Still, there is no necessity for Japan to control China; even if she made such an attempt it is an impossibility. "Open door and equal opportunity" has been and is the policy of Japan in China.

"WAR PARTY."

Lord Northcliffe further says:—A close study of Japanese diplomacy indicates that the war party of Japan is as indifferent in its policy to the keeping of treaties as are many private Japanese trades . . .," which, if still existent, is a very detestable state of affairs, not only to Lord Northcliffe, but to every sound-minded Japanese.

The Japanese political camps to-day are divided into three parties—namely, Seiyukai, Kenseikai, and Kokuminto—but not a single one of them supports the military clique or militarism. The Kokuminto Party, of which I am a member, has advocated reduction of the Army for some years, but things have taken a new turn since last year. As a matter of fact, the Seiyukai Ministry, the party at present in power has followed the principles of the Kokuminto, and passed a Bill for Army reduction in the present year, which proved to be an ironical tribute to Prince Yamagata's funeral, the exponent of Japan's military clique. I wish to make plain here that the remains of the military clique in Japan to-day are only a shadow, which, I do not doubt, those Europeans and Americans who have folllowed events in Japanese politics have not failed to discover.

It was in 1894 that Japan, through the broad-minded initiative of Great Britain was able to revise her foreign treaties to one of equal footing. In order to be able to realize this point, Japan had to sacrifice many things in order to preserve the good humour of the Powers, which in the light of to-day was rather farcical than tragic. During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars Japan was most observant of the international law. Therefore when the Great War broke out, and the upright Japanese nation began seeing the attitude of the first-rate Powers towards international law, she was surprised.

In short Lord Northcliffe puts forth the despotism of the military party in rather a magnified form and has failed to see that the military party has lost its power and has become a thing of the past. This is the great turn in the political affairs of Japan of the present which may even be looked upon as a new phenomenon.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has come to an end. But the two nations, who never in their history had signed a previous alliance, kept together for more than 20 years. The two countries have sailed in waters of shifting sandbanks; they have helped each other, so that the bond of relationship is one which cannot be forgotten even if one willed.

Japan to-day has the honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales, to which he has the hearty and frenzied welcome of the Japanese people flowing from the bottom of their simple hearts. In the face of all this, I regret to see Lord Northcliffe's criticisms, and crave for a further consideration on the matter, for not only is it for the sake of Anglo-Japanese good interests, but for the sake of world-peace and welfare of mankind.

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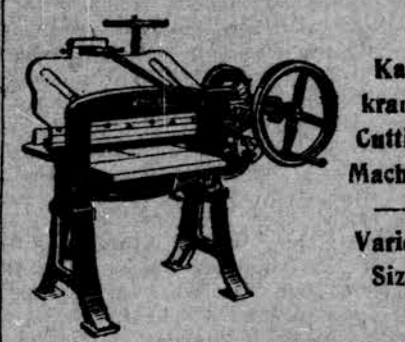

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